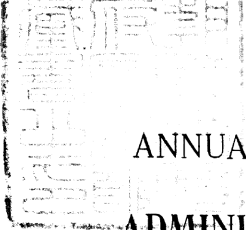


ANNUAL REPORT
ON
ADMINISTRATION
OF CHOSŌN
1928-1929

Compiled by
Government-General of Chosŏn
Keijo, December, 1930



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SAINOSUKÉ KIRIYAMA

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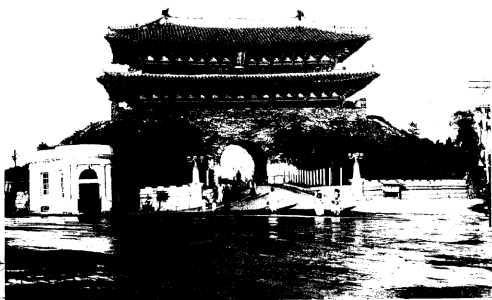
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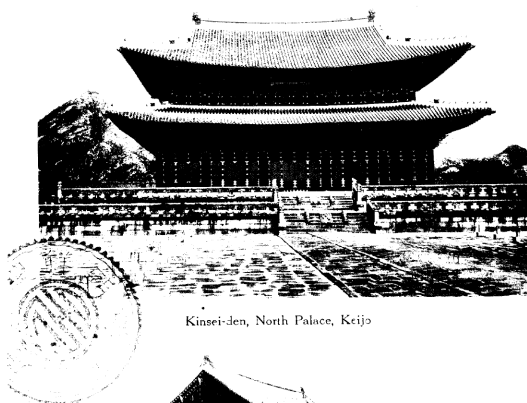
Government-General Offices



South Gate, Keijo



Nandaimon Street, Keijo



Kinsei-den, North Palace, Keijo



Keikai-ro, North Palace, Keijo

PREFACE

There has been considerable discussion, even criticism of Japan's rule and policy in Chosen, and whatever opinion may be entertained of it, no one can deny the fact that the peninsula to-day is infinitely better governed than she ever was under her own Korean rulers and enjoys the blessing of peace and tranquillity, at length true to her beautiful cognomen "Land of Morning Calm," after passing through many storms and struggles. Thirty years ago Chosen was a hermit kingdom, contented with her old government and ancient civilization, and everything was hopelessly behind the times. But after the union with Japan in 1910 a metamorphosis came over her national life, and she was ushered into a new era of progress and prosperity. Gradually under the new régime various reforms and modern innovations were set on foot, and general conditions in the country have since made such steady improvement that the welfare of the people has been markedly advanced. Especially noteworthy is the recent progress following the re-organization of the Government-General in 1919, for which due credit must be given to Viscount Saito, whose able and liberal leadership as a civil administrator has largely contributed to this happy result, and the beneficial effect of the new régime is now fully recognized by all. Nevertheless, Chosen is still in the process of transition and construction, and much yet requires to be done for the ultimate good of her people, so the Government is continuously planning and carrying out measures designed for the uplift of the Koreans, keeping always in view their economic and cultural development, and at the same time striving for the promotion of harmony and co-operation between the two classes, the governing and governed, in the sincere desire to justify the altruistic spirit in which this once hermit nation was incorporated with the Island Empire in the Orient.

GENERAL REMARKS

Physiography

Chosen or Korea is a peninsula extending southward from the north-east of Asia and forms part of the Japanese Empire. It is washed on the east and west by the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, and adjoins Manchuria and Maritime Province on the north, the border being marked by the rivers Yalu and Tumen and the Ever-White Mountains, whence these streams run in opposite directions, while on the south it faces the west of Japan across the Korea Strait with the island of Tsushima about midway. It lies between the parallels of $33^{\circ}06'$ and 43° north and $124^{\circ}11'$ and $130^{\circ}56'$ east, and has an area of 14,311 square *ri*, constituting about one-third the area of the Empire.

Sea-girt on three sides, Chosen has a long coast line of 2,213 *ri*, islands excluded. The east coast is but slightly indented and is consequently possessed of few good harbours other than Gensan and Seishin. The south and west coasts are, on the contrary, deeply indented and for the most part fringed with islands and islets and contain many good harbours, such as Fusan, Reisui, Mokpo, Jinsen, Chinnampo, etc. The difference between high and low tide is very marked on the west coast, notably in the vicinity of Jinsen where it reaches ten metres while on the east coast near Gensan it is less than half a metre.

The country is largely mountainous. From the "Ever-White" Mountains which stretch along the Manchurian border a lofty range runs southward and, after separating the northern provinces of Heian and Kankyo, takes a course near the east coast until it slopes down to meet the southern coast and so forms the backbone and watershed of the peninsula. This spinal deviation from the central line makes the eastern side steep and rockbound and devoid of plains and rivers deserving the name, whereas the opposite side, though broken by many lateral spurs, slopes more gently and

GENERAL REMARKS

often merges into open, fertile valleys, traversed by large rivers such as the Daido, Kan, Kin, Rakuto, etc. Dividing the country into two unequal parts, the south and north, the former is fairly level and agricultural, but the latter is hilly and rich in timber and minerals, thus holding more potentialities for industrial development.

The Korean climate is what is called continental and runs to the extreme in cold and heat waves. Spring and autumn are each short but delightful seasons. In general the climate is comparatively mild in the south but rigorous in the north. While there is no considerable diversity in heat throughout the country a great difference in cold is noted between the north and south, and even the variation in temperature between day and night is very sharp, sometimes reaching 25 degrees in places near the Manchurian border. On the other hand, the east coast has a milder climate than the west coast, being at least two degrees higher except in summer, due to the less frequency of the prevailing wind in winter as well as to the presence of warm currents along its shores. The cold in winter fluctuates according to atmospheric pressure and there are frequent short spells of milder weather, so that the people commonly describe it as "three cold and four warm." The coldest month of the year is January and the hottest months are July and August.

The maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures so far registered in the chief centres from south to north are given in the following table:

Place	Greatest Heat, C.	Greatest Cold, C.	Mean Temp. in Heat, C.	Mean Temp. in Cold, C.
Fusan	35.0	-14.0	18.6	9.8
Mokpo	37.0	-14.2	17.7	9.7
Taikyu	39.2	-20.2	18.1	7.4
Zenshu	37.3	-15.3	17.6	7.4
Keijo	37.5	-23.1	16.1	5.9
Gensan	39.6	-21.9	15.1	6.0
Heijo	36.4	-23.5	14.6	4.2
Joshin	37.5	-24.6	12.7	3.9

(Continued)

Place	Greatest Heat, C.	Greatest Cold, C.	Mean Temp. in Heat, C.	Mean Temp. in Cold, C.
Ryugampo	35.1	-28.8	12.9	4.0
Yuki	36.4	-24.3	10.4	2.3
Chukochin	33.0	-41.6	11.4	-2.9

The meteorology of eastern Asia is generally influenced by the incidence of the monsoons, and so in Chosen the direction of the prevailing wind remains almost constant for the season, i. e., north-westerly in winter and southerly in summer. The fall of rain and snow is more abundant than in Manchuria, but scanty compared with that in Japan proper, and for the most part ranges from 800 to 1,200 mm., diminishing from south to north. Fortunately, Chosen, unlike Japan, is outside the track of typhoons or the zone of earthquakes, so enjoys immunity from their calamitous visitations. But between June and August, the wet months of the year, it often happens that exceedingly heavy rain falls locally, the amount in a day often exceeding 300 mm., with the result that the streams are flooded and great damage is done to crops and other property. The snowfall varies more or less every year with its season from November to March, except in the northern highlands where it sets in earlier and ends later than in other parts.

Throughout the year the rainfall is rather small, the air is semi-arid, and the hours of bright sunshine are many, hence evaporation is usually in excess of the rainfall except in a few eastern localities. The yearly fall is greatest in Fusan and district in the south, where it measures no less than 1,500 mm., and smallest in the basin of the Tumen in the north with only 500 mm., The dense fogs visiting the surrounding seas are notorious, and no part of the coast is free from them. Foggy days during the year number as many as 70 around the southern archipelago as centre, decreasing to as low as 20 in the more northern latitudes. The fogs, as a rule, are thicker the farther offshore they are, and in June and July, the season when they are densest, a fog will sometimes last

for three whole days and nights.

Population

In old Korea a census was nominally taken for the sole purpose of fixing the base of assessment, and often the men in charge indulged in the vicious practice of falsifying returns with intent to fatten on the taxes paid by unrecorded families. The statistics made up in such manner were, indeed, anything but reliable. When the protectorate regime was established in 1906, as a preliminary to the efficient working of the civil administration, instructions were sent to each provincial police office to make actual and honest investigation of the entire population on a certain date, and this was, one might say, the first real census ever taken. The count could not be made as accurately as desired owing to many difficulties in the way, yet the results obtained gave a much truer idea of the population than previous calculations, for up to that time the population had been returned at something more than 5,000,000, whereas the new investigation put it at 9,781,000.

Immigration of Japanese into Chosen may be said to have begun after the opening of Fusan in 1896, and they numbered approximately 10,000 at the time of the Chino-Japanese War, their settlement, however, being confined to the open ports only. About the time of the Russo-Japanese War, with the expansion of Japanese influence and the opening of the Korean railways, they began to penetrate into the interior, and their number increased considerably under the protectorate; while after the annexation the stream of immigration tended to swell in volume.

Along with the improvement of economic and sanitary conditions in the country the population has of late considerably increased, and the latest investigation taken at the end of 1929 puts the approximate total at 19,331,000, of which 488,000 or 2.5 per cent. were Japanese and 58,000 or 0.3 per cent. foreigners of whom 90 per cent. were Chinese. The average density per square *ri* is calculated at 1,351 as against 2,415 in Japan proper which is now overpeopled, and varies according to locality, the south being usually more populous than the north, ranging between 2,500 and 500 to

the square *ri*. Of the entire population upwards of 80 per cent. are agriculturists in the broad sense of the word. The proportion of men to women at the end of 1929 was 104 to 100, putting the total excess of males over females at nearly half a million, while the average for the past 10 years shows that the birth rate exceeds the death rate by 13.95 per thousand, giving a natural increase of some 250,000 a year.

Population of Provinces, End of 1929

Province	Korean	Japanese	Foreign	Total	Density Per sq. <i>ri</i>
Keiki	1,838,524	121,233	11,058	1,970,815	2,370
North Chusei . . .	829,985	7,933	1,112	839,030	1,740
South Chusei . . .	1,269,170	21,882	2,522	1,293,574	2,460
North Zenra . . .	1,350,861	30,521	2,402	1,383,784	2,500
South Zenra . . .	2,090,134	37,428	2,296	2,129,858	2,360
North Keisho . . .	2,214,096	47,798	2,084	2,263,978	1,840
South Keisho . . .	1,881,174	80,824	1,753	1,963,751	2,460
Kokai	1,384,524	16,136	3,525	1,404,175	1,290
South Heian . . .	1,233,678	40,552	4,646	1,278,876	1,320
North Heian . . .	1,395,764	18,363	14,059	1,428,186	780
Kogen	1,286,792	9,846	1,436	1,298,074	760
South Kankyo . . .	1,364,509	31,270	6,204	1,401,983	670
North Kankyo . . .	645,226	24,692	5,059	674,977	510
Total	18,734,437	488,478	58,146	19,331,061	
1928	18,667,334	469,043	53,322	19,169,699	
1927	18,631,494	454,881	51,322	19,137,698	
1926	18,615,033	442,326	48,541	19,103,960	
1925	18,543,326	424,740	47,460	19,015,528	
1920	16,916,078	347,850	25,031	17,288,989	
1910	13,128,780	171,543	12,694	13,313,017	

Population According to Occupation, End of 1929

Occupation	Korean	Japanese	Foreign
Agriculture, Forestry, Stock-breeding, Fishery . .	15,659,381	52,612	12,844
Industries	408,215	70,683	8,729
Commerce, Transportation	1,183,586	147,726	26,630
Public Service & Professions	465,599	167,194	1,612
Miscellaneous	810,909	33,821	7,307
Unrecorded	256,747	16,442	1,024
Total	18,734,437	483,478	58,146

Race and Language

Opinions differ as to the exact origin of the Koreans. It is evident, however, that they are of the Mongol family and are closely allied to the Japanese. From the various historic relics discovered, as well as from the extensive anthropological study conducted throughout the country, it would appear that the pre-historic inhabitants of the peninsula, from whom the present Koreans are descended, were of the same race as those then dwelling in the western half of Japan, in Manchuria, and in the southern part of the Siberian littoral. As time went on, much intermingling of blood took place among these branches, especially in the case of Koreans and Chinese, since Chinese colonies were established along the north-western coast from very early times. But that they did not supersede the native race in any appreciable degree is clear from their descendants being distinct from Chinese in physiognomy, though black, straight hair, dark, oblique eyes, and a tinge of bronze in the skin are always present. In language, Korean belongs to the so-called Turanian group, is polysyllabic, possesses an alphabet of 11 vowels and 11 consonants, and a script named *En-mun*. It is more akin to Japanese than any other tongue. Its sentence and grammatical construction is said to be almost identical with the Japanese, and there are many

words with common origin in the two languages, though in sound and vocabulary they are quite dissimilar. This fact accounts for the great facility with which Koreans generally learn Japanese, being assisted in it by their own linguistic aptitude which is proverbial. From these and other evidences, combined with the beautiful traditions common to both, it will be seen that the Koreans and Japanese are no strangers to each other but have been intimately associated from very remote days.

Manners and Customs

In old Korea high officials, civil or military, together with nobles and scholars formed the first class in society under the name "Yangban" and enjoyed many special privileges. Below came two distinct classes, common and low, the former consisting of farmers, traders, and artisans, the latter, of menials, butchers, artistes, monks, etc., and according to class were its members treated both socially and judicially, though the last-named class was always held in the greatest contempt as being the dregs of humanity. These class distinctions were declared abolished in 1894, when the Reform Party gained the ascendancy, but it was not until the advent of the new regime in 1910 that equal status was really granted to all the people except members of a royal or princely family. Still Yangban is a familiar word, and is even in popular use to denote men of wealth or of high position though they may not be of noble birth.

The Korean costume consists of a vest, coat, and trousers for both sexes, though of course differing in style, and to these a skirt is added for females. The clothing of the common people is mostly made of cotton or hemp, while the wealthy wear silk, and their favourite colours are white and light blue, and the large majority of the people are still to be seen clothed in white at all seasons. In point of comfort, however, the Korean dress appears unexcelled in the world, being cool in warm weather and warm in cold. As the prevailing colour for clothes is white, washing is an important affair in every household, and it is a very common sight

to see a group of Korean women engaged in washing, mostly by the side of a running brook.

Korean houses of the upper classes have tiled roofs and are surrounded by walls pierced with a double gateway, outer and inner. The main building contains a large middle room which serves as parlour and office, and at both ends of it are smaller rooms for the use of male members of the family. The women live in an inner apartment in accordance with the custom of keeping the sexes apart. On the other hand, houses of the common folk are for the most part small, low, and thatched, and have but few rooms, the walls of which are simply yet firmly built of stone and clay. Almost all are but one storey in height. Under old conditions high buildings were forbidden. Now that no such restriction exists, two-storey and even brick houses are favoured, especially in urban districts. The most singular part of a Korean house is its heating arrangement called *ondol*. The floor is made of flag-stones plastered over with clay and covered with thick oiled paper, and underneath, forming as it were the joists, runs a series of horizontal flues in connection with each other. Fire is made outside the room, and the hot, smoke-laden air circulates throughout the flues and escapes at the opposite end. In this way the floor of the room is thoroughly heated, making it comfortable to squat or lie down upon.

Rice is the principal food, and is eaten with meat, fish (mostly dried), and various vegetables, but in the country millet or barley often substitutes for the costly rice. The Koreans have a particular liking for strong spices, such as red pepper and leeks. A pickle called "Kimchi" is an indispensable adjunct to Korean meals, and a well-to-do family keeps a good stock of it. It is usually made of white cabbage and radish mixed with fruits, red pepper, etc., and is preserved in deep earthenware jars. The meals are served on little low tables, one for each person, and are taken with spoon and chopsticks. Brass vessels are largely used besides those of porcelain. For drink the native wines are widely used.

In Chosen it is the rule for a newly-wedded woman to enter the family of her husband, though in some few cases the man makes his home with her family. Marriage cannot be contracted

between near relatives, nor between blood relatives on the male side, not even after the lapse of generations. Monogamy, taught by Confucius, has been observed from of old, but the chief object of marriage being the generation of issue by which to perpetuate one's line, concubinage was recognized in the case of a marriage proving childless. This is no longer allowed, and the custom itself seems to be on the wane. The marriage of young people is usually arranged by their guardians without regard to their wishes, but there is now appearing a tendency to respect the will of the parties themselves. Until the day of marriage the engaged couple do not meet, and have probably never before seen one another. A wedding is always conducted at the bride's home, and after that the bridegroom takes her to his own house where the ceremony is concluded. In the days of the Korean Government it was prescribed that the nubile age was fifteen for males and fourteen for females, yet in reality many males were married at an even earlier age. Since 1915, however, no marriage of a male under 17 or female under 15 is legally recognized.

A funeral service is performed by relatives and close friends without the assistance of a priest, and the body is invariably interred, the idea of cremation still being repugnant to Koreans in general. The choice of a burial site is of very great importance, and to decide this necromancers are called in. The period of mourning ranges from three months to three years according to the degree of relationship. Ancestor-worship based on Confucian principles is held most dear by the Koreans, and the custom is for their dead for four generations back to be enshrined at home, and to conduct memorial services for those of more remote generations at the family burial-ground.

Allied to ancestor worship, which is the principal religious tenet of the Koreans, is Shamanism. This still prevails among the majority of the people who believe that spirits pervade all nature, and for them every place, every corner of their habitations, and almost everything on earth has its spirit, usually an evil one, and this faith is symbolized, for instance, by the hideous images one often sees carved on wayside posts. The superstitious fear of these spirits haunts the lives of all credulous folk. Should a house

take fire, or a man contract a disease, it is always ascribed to the malignant act of some mysterious spirit, so sorcerers are in demand to expel such spirits by their weird music and dancing.

Principal Cities and Places of Interest

Keijo, or Seoul, the seat of the Government-General, is situated about the middle of the peninsula near the western coast. It is a city of great natural beauty with the lofty peaks of Hokkan-San on the north and the green hill of Nan-San on the south, while the River Han skirts it on the south-west, thus making it a very suitable site for the capital of a country. As the capital of old Korea for five centuries, it abounds in palaces, gates, tombs, and other sights of historic or artistic interest, all proclaiming the glory and misery of by-gone days. Under the new régime the city has been greatly modernized and during recent years has made tremendous municipal development, as is evidenced by the increase in up-to-date buildings, improved streets, and cultural institutions, as well as by the various facilities, such as waterworks, tramways, electric light, gas, telephone, etc., provided for civilized life, and in its entirely new aspect Keijo stands comparison with any of the large cities in the Orient. Population 340,000 of which 93,000 are Japanese, 5,500 Chinese, and 400 other nationalities.

Jinsen (Chemulpo), 24 miles west of Keijo, is the second port in Chosen and was opened to trade in 1883 under the Japanese-Korean agreement then entered into. While the harbour is sheltered by Getsubito and Shato, islands lying across its entrance, it suffers considerable inconvenience in the anchoring and unloading of ships due to the great difference between ebb and flow tide which reaches 10 metres; to overcome which the construction of a lock-gate dock after the pattern of the Panama Canal was started in 1911 and completed in 1918. The dock has a water area large and deep enough to accommodate 3 steamers of 4,500 tons at one time. A regular service is maintained between Jinsen and the chief

ports in West Japan and North China. Getsubi-to, pleasingly situated and joined by a long embankment to the town which stands on the side of an undulating hill, is famous for its cherry-blossoms and bathing accommodation, each attracting many visitors in the season. Between Jinsen and Keijo trains run every hour, the distance being covered in less than an hour. Population, 59,000 including 10,600 Japanese and 2,200 Chinese and other foreigners.

Kaijo, otherwise called Song-do, 45 miles north-west of Keijo, was the capital of Korea for nearly five centuries until 1384 when its premier position was surrendered to Keijo on the rise of the Yi Dynasty. Being an ancient town it contains many interesting scenes and relics, while it is noted as the home of Korean ginseng, the production of which now amounts to two million *yen* a year, and also as the chief producer of Chosen *shochu* (distilled spirit). Peaches grown here are large and very sweet. Population, 46,000 including 1,400 Japanese and 150 Chinese and other foreigners.

Fusan, 280 miles from Keijo, is the main gateway to Chosen and the southern terminus of the Korean trunk line. The harbour is excellently protected with a range of hills on the north-west and sentinel-like islands on the south, and the largest vessels afloat can approach the quay. The port, the oldest and largest in the peninsula, was once the only channel of traffic between Japan and Korea, but the opening of the railway and the improvement effected in the land and sea connection at its piers have made it an important doorway to the continent, and each year adds to its expansion and prosperity. Fusan and Shimonoseki (Japan) are joined by ferry boats which ply regularly twice a day between them, doing the distance in eight hours. Fusan is the seat of the provincial government and has a population of 119,000 of which 42,000 are Japanese. Seven miles north of the town is a delightful spa called Torai lying at the foot of a charming hill and reached by motor-car or tram. Its waters, clear and of an alkaline nature, are said to have various curative effects.

Masan is a pretty port at the head of Chinkai Bay with a screen of hills for background. Besides commanding a superb



Daido Gate, Heijo



Iron Bridge over the Daido

Taiden, 104 miles from Keijo, is the junction for the Konan Line, and the commercial centre, next to Taikyu, of the middle south. In 1905, when the Kei-Fu Line was completed, there were but few Japanese families in the town, but it has since grown so rapidly that it has now 19,000 inhabitants including 7,000 Japanese. Seven miles north-west is the hot-spring of Jujo. It is a quiet resort full of rural charm and its waters are said to possess a larger amount of radium emanation than those of any other spa in Chosen.

Kunsan, 14 miles from Riri on the main line, is situated on the bank of the Kinko near its mouth. One of the leading ports in the peninsula it was opened in 1890 and now conducts regular shipping services to other Korean ports and to Japan and China. Near by are several fishing centres, while in the rear of the town stretch the vast districts of Zenshu and Kokei, known as the granary of Chosen. Kunsan's greatest, if not its only export, is rice, and in the season the entire town presents a scene of animated bustle. In the town are found many rice-cleaning mills and along the water front many godowns. Kunsan Park is on a hill in its eastern part and affords the visitor a bird's eye view of the town and its environs of rural beauty. Population, 25,500 including 8,500 Japanese.

Mokpo is the terminus of the Konan Line and occupies a very important place in the Korean shipping trade. The port was opened in 1897 and derives its prosperity from the rich lands lying behind it. The harbour is snugly sheltered by nature by a hill on the north-west, a promontory on the south-east, and an island at its entrance, and the water is deep, even at low tide, so that ships of 15,000 tons can cast anchor close in shore. It has a regular steamship line plying to other Korean ports and to Japan proper. Raw cotton, grain, and marine products are the chief articles of export, and in the cotton season one sees "mountain high" heaps of goods on the shore. Population, 29,900 including 7,900 Japanese.

Heijo, 161 miles from Keijo, and the seat of the provincial government, is the largest town and the centre of commercial and industrial activities in the west. It stands on the right bank of

the River Daido and occupies a most prominent economic position. This is the city in which the famous Chitzu founded his kingdom, to be supplanted afterwards by the kingdom of Kokuryu which prospered for 700 years, and it abounds in historic monuments and scenes. Around the town are many points of interest to visitors; the best known of them being Botandai, a picturesque height overlooking the fine stream within twenty minutes' ride by motor, and also the site of a fierce battle during the Chino-Japanese war. Population, 156,000 including 27,000 Japanese.

Chinnampo, 34 miles by rail from Heijo on the main line and located near the mouth of the Daido, is the largest trading port in West Chosen. While it has a natural harbour the lack of proper provisions was for long keenly felt, so a dock was started in 1909 and completed in seven years at a great expense, thus permitting of the mooring of 2 steamers of the 3,000 ton class at the same time. There is a regular line from this port to China and Japan in addition to the coasting service. Population, 35,000 including 5,500 Japanese.

Shingishu, 308 miles from Keijo, is an open port and also the provincial capital. The town stands on the left bank of the Yalu, which forms the boundary between Chosen and China, and occupies a very important position. On the opposite side of the river is Antung, one of the largest cities in Manchuria, and an iron bridge, 3,993 feet long with a footway on either side, connects the two towns as well as the Korean and Manchurian railways. Shingishu is still young, but various industries are being developed here, taking advantage of the great navigable waters, and there is every sign that this western gateway of Chosen will grow in prosperity. Among the chief industries are lumbering, rice-cleaning, and paper-making. In the amount of trade Shingishu is fifth in the trading ports of Chosen. Population, 39,000 including 7,600 Japanese.

Gensan, 140 miles north of Keijo and situated on Eiko Bay, is the finest port on the east coast of the peninsula. Two promontories jutting out north and south of it, and a few green-crested islets outside the bay form for it a natural breakwater. The harbour works started years ago are now completed, and all

ships plying between West Japan and Vladivostok make regular calls here. Gensan was opened in 1891, and has since made such considerable progress that it now ranks among the leading Korean ports. The population is 42,000 including 11,000 Japanese. At the eastern end of the town is Shotoen, a very beautiful beach with green pines skirting it, and in the summer season there is always a great rush of people to this ideal resort.

Seishin, 330 miles from Gensan, is an important port and the commercial centre of North Chosen. Up to the Russo-Japanese war it was a mere fishing hamlet and its growth began when it was made an open port in 1908. Since the opening of the northern section of the Kankyo Railway it has become more thriving, and the population is now 25,000 including 7,400 Japanese. The harbour is deep and offers comfortable anchorage to large ships, but its broad entrance making it a prey to high waves is a disadvantage and steps are being taken to overcome this handicap. The majority of the articles imported from Japan are sent to the hinterland through this gateway, so the completion in October, 1928, of the remaining section of the line between Seishin and Gensan has added greatly to the prosperity of the port.

Kainei, 58 miles north of Seishin, is the terminus of the railway from Seishin. Surrounded by a fertile plain and situated on the right bank of the Tumen, beyond which lies the district of Chientao, the town occupies a very important place in the trade with North Manchuria, being traversed by one of the great highways joining the two lands. When the Tumen is frozen over during the winter the river is quite busy with traffic. Population, 17,000 including 2,300 Japanese.

Kongo-san

Kongo-san, or Diamond Mountain as it is better known by foreigners, is situated in the province of Kogen near the east coast and is part of the great mountain range forming the backbone of the peninsula. The mountain, about 50 miles in circumference,



Banbutsuso, Kongo-San



Shinju-tan, Kongo-San

esting views the best known are Bambutuso, Kyuryu-en, Biroho, Bogun-dai, etc., each possessed of its own characteristic beauty.

The early history of the mountain is shrouded in mystery. If it is true that the name Kongo was taken from the Buddhist Scriptures, as some think, then it suggests the great antiquity of its fame dating as early as three thousand years ago. A sacred mountain, it was once the heart of Buddhism in Korea, and the temples and cloisters on it in the height of their glory numbered, it is said, as many as 100. But the decline of Buddhism brought ruin to many of them, and there are now no more than 25, the majority of which are found in Inner Kongo. Among the temples and cloisters still standing may be mentioned Yuten-ji (the largest of all), Choan-ji, Shinkei-ji, Hyokun-ji, Shoyo-ji, Makayun, etc.

There are two routes to Kongo-san, the one from Tetsugen on the Kei-Gen Line to Choan-ji, a starting point for the ascent of Inner Kongo, and the other from Gensan on the same line by land or water via Chanzen to Onseiri, a gateway to either Outer or Sea Kongo. Beyond Choan-ji or Onseiri one must be prepared to tread steep, narrow, zigzag paths. It would be, however, the height of folly to give up Kongo-san because of the arduousness of the passage, for the enchanting panoramic view unrolling itself at every turn is more than enough to recompense one for the labour.

The best season for visiting the mountain is mid-autumn, when the country enjoys an unbroken spell of ideal weather for outings and the entire mountain is agleam with the gorgeous tints of autumn foliage. The next preferable season is spring as the cherry trees and azaleas are in glorious bloom between April and May and are accompanied with a luxuriant verdure of young leaves. Summer is also a good time for those desiring to escape the heat, for it is delightfully cool on the mountain, though it has the drawback of the rainy season falling within the early part of it.

Principal Rivers

The Tomon-ko or Tumen has its source on the eastern side of Mount Paik-tu on the northern frontier, and receiving tributaries

from lesser heights gains in volume before reaching Mosan. After passing Kainei and Shojo it is joined near Onjo by the Polohotun coming from Chientao, and farther down by the Hunchun at Keigen, from which point the river is navigable until it empties itself into the Sea of Japan. It has a total length of 300 miles, its lower course marking the boundary between North Chosen and Maritime Province.

The Oryoku-ko or Yalu forming the boundary between China and Chosen, rises on the western slope of Mount Paik-tu (9,000 feet), and after receiving the Kyosen-ko at Keisan-chin and a number of other feeders, unites with the Hun-kiang at Sosan and with the Ai-ho above Gishu, both coming from Manchuria. The stream is then divided by islets down to Antung and again at its estuary before flowing into the Yellow Sea. The entire length of the river is about 500 miles, one-half of it being navigable by junks, and for a distance of 30 miles up from the sea by vessels of 1,000 tons at high tide. Its upper course traverses a vast forest region. Timber felled there is made into rafts and floated down its many rapids until it reaches the lumber-yards at Shingishu or Antung.

The Kan-ko is an important river flowing south-west of Keijo, and has its source in Yoko-san, a mountain in Kogen Province. After passing Seizen, Nietsu, and Chushu, the chief towns along its upper course, it is joined by the North Kanko, a sister stream. The river combines with another great stream shortly before emptying itself into the Yellow Sea. It has a total length of 300 miles, two-thirds of which are navigable. In winter it affords pleasant skating grounds, while in summer many find pleasure in netting its fish.

The Rakuto-ko rises among the mountains forming the northern boundary of North Keisho Province, and flowing through Anto County is fed by several affluents. After watering the western plains of the province it enters South Keisho Province, traversing the central part of it. The stream is divided in its lower course and finally empties itself into the sea near Fusan. The river, 300 miles in length, is navigable up to Anto. The chief towns on its banks are Anto, Reisen, Mitsuyo, Sanroshin, and Kinkai.

The Kinko rises in the Tai-paik Range, and after flowing

through the southern part of North Chusei Province finds its way into South Chusei Province. Then turning south-west it waters the rich plain of that province and empties itself into the sea near Kunsan. Along the stream are to be seen many interesting points rich in legend and romance. Its length is 250 miles, and it is navigable with ease from Fuko to the sea.

The Daido-ko has its source in the Rorin Range on the boundary between Heian and Kankyo provinces. It flows south-west and, receiving the waters of two tributaries, runs past Heijo and Kenjiho, and farther on is enlarged by the Sainei-ko from Kokai Province. It empties itself into the sea not far from Chinnampo. The river is more than 300 miles long, one-half of it being navigable, and promises to become a very important waterway.

History of Japanese Régime

Chosen, one of the oldest countries of the Orient, was once a greatly advanced nation from which Japan learned many arts and crafts in her ancient days. But as to political independence, it seems she never enjoyed it to any considerable extent. For centuries before Japan came to interfere in her national affairs she was virtually held subject to China, paying tribute to Peking and receiving Chinese envoys from it. Being placed between powerful neighbours, Japan to the east and China to the west, she had a difficult part to play through her long history, and striving for better connexion with the stronger party she always followed a vacillating course which at times led to rupture of peace between her neighbours. Her weakness finally made her a bone of international contention and she became a storm centre of the Far East.

Chosen and Japan facing each other across a narrow strip of water have been in close connexion from time immemorial with homogeneity of race and culture. Yet until sixty years ago they were in no condition to improve their ancient traditional intercourse in spite of the vital interests they had in common. On the restoration of the Imperial régime in 1868, Japan showed herself

anxious to keep up friendly relations with Chosen by frequently sending envoys on that mission. At that time the Korean King was still a minor and the government was in the grip of Taiwonkum, the Regent, who obstinately maintained a policy of seclusion and turned a deaf ear to Japan's kind approaches. After prolonged and patient negotiations, however, Japan succeeded in 1876 in entering into a treaty of amity and commerce with her, and her example being followed by other powers, Chosen at length took on the semblance of an independent country.

By this time the Korean King had attained his majority and taken the reins of government into his own hands, and with it the family of Min from which his consort came gained the ascendancy, so that there was a constant scramble for power between her family and the conservative party headed by Taiwonkum. Seizing the opportunity thus afforded to extend her influence over the peninsula, China took sides with the Queen's clan, and this twice led to the Japanese Legation and residents in Keijo being attacked by Korean mobs and Chinese soldiery. Toward the end of 1884 the Reform Party under the leadership of Pak Yeng Ho planned to overthrow the Cabinet as well as the dominant Min family and to set up a new government, but their radical movement was quickly frustrated by the intervention of a Chinese force.

In 1885 the so-called Tien-tsin treaty was concluded between China and Japan, and it was stipulated that both should withdraw their troops from Korean soil, and that should either of the contracting parties be required to despatch troops to Chosen the fact was to be notified to the other. In 1894 the famous Tonghak rebellion broke out in the country, and the Korean Government, aware of its inability to suppress the insurrection, appealed to China for help. China at once moved troops into Chosen in disregard of the Tien-tsin treaty on the pretext of protecting her dependency. Japan, not recognizing China's suzerainty over Chosen, lodged a strong protest against such high-handed action, and receiving no satisfaction sent a force for the protection of her own representatives and residents. In the gravity of the situation the Korean authorities saw the folly they had been guilty of in inviting China's support at the expense of national independence, and

approached Japan for aid in expelling the Chinese soldiers from the country. Japan and China thus came into collision which started a war between the two nations. Victory rested with Japan and peace was signed at Shimonoseki in 1895, by which the Chinese claim on Chosen was renounced and Korean independence fully recognized.

Chosen might have embraced the opportunity now presented to make herself strong and really independent but did not. On the contrary, her politicians took to perpetual intrigues, and frequent were the changes in the Government. Things went from bad to worse until she was completely swayed by Russian influence. Indeed, the power of the Russians at this time was so great that it seemed that everything was in the hollow of their hands. For instance, they held the right to exploit the forests along the Yalu, train Korean troops, and control important ports in the peninsula, while on the other hand they acquired the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny, followed by the virtual occupation of Manchuria, and gradually assembled a force in the Korean frontier regions to engage in military manoeuvres there. As time went on, the Russian policy toward the East grew more and more aggressive, and was even bent on absorbing the Korean peninsula, and as this constituted a great menace to the safety of Japan, Japan demanded evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, but the latter refused it in defiance of treaty obligations, and lengthy negotiation brought no hope of amicable settlement between the two. At last, Japan, staking all on the throw, was compelled to fight the mighty "bear" of the West, not for conquest but for the preservation of Korean territorial integrity as well as for the safeguarding of herself. This took place in 1904. In the Portsmouth treaty of 1905 that ended the war Russia acknowledged Japan's paramount interests, political and otherwise, in Chosen, and pledged herself not to interfere with any measures Japan might take in behalf of Chosen.

Though Japan was always ready to lend a helping hand to Chosen in the maintenance of her independence and in the promotion of her welfare, Chosen was utterly unable to stand on her own feet owing to long years of misgovernment, official corruption, and popular degeneration, and was ever tottering to her fall under

foreign pressure. So it appeared more than likely she would become the hotbed of incessant trouble in the Far East, and in view of the situation Japan came to the conclusion that the best way to save Chosen was by making her a Japanese protectorate. In November, 1905, following on the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, a treaty was signed to that end between Chosen and Japan, and in the following year the Residency-General was established to look after the affairs of the peninsular kingdom.

Prior to this, Chosen was bound by the Protocol of February, 1904, to adopt Japan's advice in regard to administration, internal and external, and under the agreement signed in August of that year engaged Baron Megata as financial adviser and Mr. Stevens, an American, as diplomatic adviser, both on the recommendation of the Japanese Government. On the establishment of the Protectorate, Prince Ito, one of the greatest statesmen of modern Japan, was appointed first Resident-General. He devoted himself heart and soul to the task of assisting Chosen to reform herself and thereby advance her national well-being.

It was not easy, however, to extirpate at once all the deep-rooted evils besetting Chosen, and there were still many Koreans who refused to see the good intent actuating Japan, and these secretly engaged in concocting anti-Japanese schemes, which culminated in the assassination of Mr. Stevens by Korean malcontents in San Francisco in March, 1907, and the dispatch of a Korean delegation to the Hague Peace Conference in June of the same year without the knowledge of Japan. Prince Ito, therefore, deemed it necessary to tighten the hold of Japan on her protégé and concluded a further agreement with her in which it was set forth in unmistakable terms that all important measures, legislative and executive, were to be subject to the approval of the Resident-General, and that Japanese were to be appointed to responsible posts in the Korean Government. Under this new agreement a reform was effected in all branches of administration, and many Japanese were taken into the government service to work side by side with the Koreans. A clear line of distinction was drawn between Court and Government and between the judiciary and the executive, thus removing the root of so many evils, while uncondi-

tional loans were made to the Korean Government to enable it to meet the increased expenditure. Later on the management of Korean justice and prisons was delegated to Japan to secure the more effective protection of life and property in the country. In introducing these reforms a great many obstacles had to be surmounted; for there were still found not a few men in authority to whom the change from the old to the new order of things was most unwelcome.

All this while peace and order in the country was far from assured, for insurgents or brigands were infesting the provinces and the people in general lived in a continuous state of unrest and alarm. In October, 1909, Prince Ito fell a victim to an assassin at Harbin while *en route* for Europe. Misconception on the part of those whom he loved was the cause of all this. A few months later Mr. Yi, Korean prime minister, was attacked and seriously injured in Keijo by another Korean fanatic. These events made it plain that the protectorate régime would not work well with all its good intention and efforts, and it became evident that nothing remained, if the best and permanent interests of Chosen were to be secured and enjoyed, but her amalgamation with Japan. This idea had for some time past been entertained by men of light and leading in Chosen, and above all, the Ilchin Hoi, a great political party composed of the intellectual class and representative of public opinion at the time, strongly advocated the union of the two countries and memorialized both Governments, urging it as the most advisable action to be taken for the real benefit of both peoples. The consensus of public opinion in Japan was also found in favour of the step, so the Japanese Cabinet, coming to a final decision, approached the Korean Government on the subject, and a treaty of annexation between Japan and Chosen was signed amid profound peace on the 22nd of August, 1910, and was duly recognized by the world at large.

The Treaty consists of a preamble and eight articles providing for the transfer of Korean sovereignty, treatment of the Korean Imperial Household, protection of life and liberty of the Koreans and advancement of their welfare, and appointment of Koreans as officials. At the same time that the treaty was published the

Korean Emperor promulgated a mandate admonishing his people to conform to the spirit and aim of the annexation which was prompted by absolute necessity.

In consequence of the annexation the treaties that Japan had concluded with other powers automatically included Chosen, now an integral part of Japan, making void all the treaties and conventions signed between Chosen and foreign nations, but Japan sent a manifesto to her treaty powers announcing that the foreign rights acquired under the Korean Government would be duly respected, especially with regard to the existing Customs which would be left as they were for the next ten years.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty of annexation the Japanese Emperor was pleased to promulgate an Imperial Rescript giving the reason for the event and expressing his love for the Korean people. He accorded the Korean Imperial family treatment due to the Japanese Imperial family and settled on it the same amount of income previously received by it for its maintenance. An office was established for the management of the Household, and near relatives and some meritorious persons were made peers. The sum of 30,000,000 *yen* was donated by Imperial bounty to Chosen for distribution among various social and charitable works, while remission of taxes was granted to needy people and a general amnesty was extended to convicted prisoners.

For the administration of the new territory the organization of the Government-General was established, and at the same time the name of the country was changed from Tai-Han, adopted in 1897, back to Chosen. Count Terauchi was then appointed first Governor-General and Mr. I. Yamagata, son of the great Prince Yamagata, Civil Superintendent. During the years following the annexation the authorities have been energetically introducing and carrying on many reforms along all lines of human activity, and the progress attained by the country under Japanese rule is by no means insignificant, though not accomplished wholly without blunders. In short, the new régime brought with it many of the advantages of modern civilized life to the Korean people.

Great as the improvement effected in the administration of Chosen was, the change in the times following the World War, neces-

sitated a readjustment of the entire administrative system so as to fit it to new conditions, and plans for that purpose were in the process of being formed when in March, 1919, disturbances suddenly broke out in different parts of the country, and for some months the Government found itself fully occupied in restoring order, but it was possible to carry out the contemplated reforms in August the same year, and the re-organization of the Government-General became an accomplished fact. Among the new departures initiated, the most significant was that the post of Governor-General, hitherto open to a military man only, was thrown open to all, and next was the adoption of a police system similar to that in vogue in the homeland, thus superseding the former system which had gendarmes as its main force and was subject to much adverse comment abroad. Mr. Hara, the premier, in announcing these important reforms, declared it was the Government's intention to do its best to secure all the benefit possible from them, and by so doing raise Chosen to the same level as Japan herself.

A sweeping change was then effected in the personnel of the Government-General, General Hasegawa, Governor-General, and I. Yamagata, Civil Superintendent, resigned and their posts were filled by Baron Saito and Dr. Midzuno respectively. Baron Saito had long distinguished himself as a minister of state, while Dr. Midzuno had held a ministerial portfolio in the late Cabinet, and it was expected that both would prove fully equal to the trust placed in them that they would fulfil the great task in Chosen. The new Governor-General, on assumption of office, made announcement of his new policy to the entire country, and stated that a liberal and righteous administration would be established in the peninsula in obedience to the august wishes of His Majesty, and urged both officials and people to united efforts for the achievement of the ideals set forth in the Imperial Rescript.

The principles upon which the reforms were based were: stabilization of peace and order, deference to public opinion, abatement of officialism, innovation in administration, improvement of general living, and advancement of popular culture and welfare. And to accomplish these essential points definite plans were drawn up re-

garding the following :

- Non-discrimination between Japanese and Koreans.
- Simplification of laws and regulations.
- Promptness in conducting State business.
- Decentralization of power.
- Revision of local organization.
- Respect for native culture and customs.
- Freedom of speech, meeting, and press.
- Spread of education and development of industry.
- Completion of police force.
- Expansion of medical and sanitary organs.
- Guidance of popular thought.
- Opportunity for men of talent.
- Friendly feeling between Japanese and Koreans.

Below are given the names of the successive Governors-General and Administrative Superintendents with their tenure of office :

Governors-General	Administrative Superintendents
Count M. Terauchi	Mr. I. Yamagata
(Oct., 1910-Oct., 1916)	(Oct., 1910-Aug., 1919)
Count Y. Hasegawa	Dr. R. Midzuno
(Oct., 1916-Aug., 1919)	(Aug., 1919-June, 1922)
Viscount M. Saito	Mr. C. Ariyoshi
(Aug., 1919-Dec., 1927)	(June, 1922-July, 1924)
General I. Ugaki (Acting Gov.-Gen.)	Mr. C. Shimooka
(Apr., 1927-Oct., 1927)	(July, 1924-Nov., 1925)
General H. Yamamashi	Mr. K. Yuasu
(Dec., 1927-Aug., 1929)	(Dec., 1925-Dec., 1927)
Viscount M. Saito	Mr. S. Ikegami
(Aug., 1929-)	(Dec., 1927-April, 1929)
	Count I. Kodama
	(June, 1929-)

Government Organization

The Government-General of Chosen was inaugurated on the 29th of August, 1910, the day on which annexation was effected, but as the immediate organization of all offices necessary was impossible, the organs existing during the protectorate period were retained in their entirety for the time being, and the Resident-General

was made executive chief of the new régime, while the various offices of the defunct Korean Government, with few exceptions, were likewise retained to serve the Government-General.

After the preliminary work was completed, organic regulations for the Government-General were promulgated on September 30 following. As provided in these regulations the Sotoku or Governor-General was appointed direct by the Crown from among military or naval men to command the forces in defence of the country and to exercise supreme control over the administration. He was authorized to memorialize the Throne and receive the Imperial sanction through the prime minister, and to issue general ordinances in virtue of his delegated or discretionary power.

At the same time, regulations governing the affiliated offices were promulgated, by which a central council was organized as an advisory body for the Governor-General with its members appointed from among prominent Koreans. With the idea of securing the public peace, the gendarmerie police system was adopted with headquarters in the metropolis and subordinate offices in the provinces. The commander of the gendarmerie was additionally made head of the police, and gendarme captains were also placed in charge of provincial police affairs.

The application of all Japanese laws to Chosen should have followed on the annexation, but the widely different condition of the Korean masses did not warrant this at the beginning, and induced the Government to frame special laws for this land except with regard to the post and telegraph services, patent rights, copy-right, public accounts, etc., to which the laws of Japan were made to apply in whole or in part, as unity was necessary for their smooth working.

Since the establishment of the present régime, reforms and improvements have been introduced from time to time as occasion called for them, but in 1919, a thorough-going reform was instituted to meet the changed situation after the World War. Though the plan adopted was prevented for a time from execution owing to the so-called independence agitation in March, that year, it was at last put into effect in August following.

The principal aim of the reform, as stated in the Imperial Rescript issued at the time, was to extend to the Koreans "a fair

and impartial treatment in all respects," and "to secure a good and enlightened government" in conformity with the demands of the age. The choice of Governor-General was now widened in scope and even civilians were made eligible for appointment, while on the other hand his competency in the matter of national defence was limited to making application to the military commander in Chosen for the despatch of forces when necessary for the preservation of peace and order.

The Seimu-sokan or Administrative Superintendent, as hitherto, was charged with assisting the Governor-General, as his chief lieutenant in the administration, and with the supervision of the entire business of bureaus and departments.

The names of the central offices were changed, and they were styled bureaus instead of departments, though with little difference in meaning in either case. The Educational Bureau, formerly part of the Home Affairs Department, was made into an independent one and placed on an equal footing with other bureaus. The Police Headquarters as an independent office was abolished, and a Police Bureau created in the Government-General.

Along with these rearrangements of central offices, adjustment was made regarding the business conducted by the various offices with the object of avoiding red-tapeism, and the execution of general affairs, except in the case of very important matters, was entirely entrusted to the heads of the bureaus and departments. At the same time, the appointment of Korean high officials was made easier than before so as to open the way for placing Koreans of ability in responsible posts.

The police and local organizations were also reformed, and the system of using gendarmerie as the principal force for the policing of the country and subordination of the civil police to it was abandoned, while placing the police in the hands of the provincial governors. Consequently, the police offices, which stood distinctly outside the sphere of local executive organs, ceased to exist, and an ordinary police department was formed in each province with a secretary at its head. Police stations were established in all cities and districts, and a police training school was established in Keijo to train men on modern lines.

In December, 1924, in conformity with the radical retrenchment policy of the home Government, the organization of the administrative machinery in the peninsula was revised to effect as great an economy as possible, and various offices, central and local, were abolished or, where possible, amalgamated, while officials, high and low, were considerably reduced in number. At the same time the general transaction of business in every department was made more business-like and the heads of bureaus and sections were given wider competency with an eye to greater efficiency. Further decentralization of control was then planned and, as a result many government institutions, such as provincial hospitals, middle-grade schools, and meteorological stations, were transferred to the jurisdiction of provincial offices. In April, 1925, a Railway Bureau was newly established as an independent organ for the management of the state railways, which had again come into the hands of the administration on expiry of the contract entered into between the Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The following list gives the classification of government offices and institutions in Chosen existing at the end of 1929.

Government-General Offices

Governor-General's	Industrial Bureau	Meteorological
Secretariate	Agricultural Section	Observatory
Private Secretaries Office	Fishery Section	Police Bureau
Councillors Office	Commercial &	Police Affairs Section
Foreign Affairs Section	Industrial Section	Peace Preservation Section
Archives Section	Mining Section—Branches	Censorship Section
Accounts Section	Geological Laboratory	Sanitary Section
Home Affairs Bureau	Fuel Laboratory	Export Cattle Inspecting
Local Administration	Commercial Museum	Station
Section	Judicial Bureau	Forestry Department
Social Works Section	Judicial Affairs Section	Management Section
Public Works Section—	Prison Section	Forest Products Section
Branches	Education Bureau	Afforestation Section
Financial Bureau	School Affairs Section	Land Improvement Dept.
Internal Revenue Section	Compiling Section	Management Section
Budget Section	Religious Affairs Section	Irrigation Section
Financial Section	Museum	Reclamation Section

Affiliated Offices of the Government-General

Central Council	Management Section	Public Depositories
General Affairs Section	Manufacturing Section	Forestry Stations
Investigation Section	Branch Offices	Keijo University Hospital
Provincial Government	Railway Bureau	Medical & Surgical Depts.
Governor's Secretariate	General Affairs Section	Pharmaceutical Section
Internal Affairs	Supervising Section	Nurses & Midwives
Department	Traffic Section	Training Institute
Financial Department	Operating Section	Saisai-in Asylum
Police Department	Construction Section	Orphans Department
Municipalities-Districts-	Mechanical Section	Blind & Deaf-Mutes Dept.
Towns-Villages	Accounts Section	Eiko Reformatory
Provincial Hospitals	Employees Training	Model Farm
Police Stations	School	Branches
Police Training Institute	Railway Library	Sericultural Experimental
Communications Bureau	Railway Hospital	Station
General Affairs Section	Customs	Sericultural School for
Supervising Section	General Affairs Section	Girls
Accounts Section	Surveillance Section	Central Laboratory
Engineering Section	Customs Duty Section	Cattle Disease Serum
Electric Works Section	Inspecting Section	Laboratory
Marine Affairs Section	Branch Offices	Fisheries Experimental
Special Water-power	Coastguard Stations	Station
Inquiry Section	Law Courts	Forestry Experimental
Postal Money Order &	Supreme Court—	Station
Savings Supervising	Procurators Office	Forestland Investigation
Office	Appeal Courts—	Committee
Post Offices—Branches	Procurators Offices	Government-General
Telephone Offices	Local Courts—	Library
Employees Training	Procurators Office ^s	Keijo Imperial University
Institute	Local Branch Courts	Government Schools &
Marine Court	Prisons—Branches	Colleges
Monopoly Bureau		

Non-discrimination between Japanese and Koreans

At the time of annexation, regulations for the treatment of Korean civil servants with regard to grade and salaries were specially framed on those in force under the former Korean Government. In view, however, of the advance since made in their standard of living, as well as in their professional knowledge and efficiency, it was found necessary to give them better treatment, and their

salaries were increased in 1913, and again in 1918, while their pensions, retiring allowances, and allowances to their bereaved families were also augmented.

A further change for the better was made in October, 1919, when the regulations relating to the status and pay of Korean officials were annulled, and in their stead those for Japanese officials were made to apply with the object of doing away with all objectionable difference between the two peoples in the same government service.

Until 1919 the post of school principal was always reserved to Japanese, but in October of that year revision was effected making it possible for competent Koreans to be appointed heads of public common schools, and up to the present scores of Korean teachers have been so appointed in the provinces.

The appointment of Korean judges was formerly made somewhat differently from that of their Japanese colleagues, while their authority was limited to dealing with cases in which, if civil, both parties were Korean, and if criminal, the accused were Korean, but in March, 1920, the regulations for courts of justice were revised, removing this restriction in their powers, and Koreans are now competent to take part in the examination of cases in which people of any nationality are involved.

Elimination of Formalism

The administration of Chosen tended formely to place too much weight on formality. Prior to 1919, for instance, all governnaent officials were required to wear uniform and even a sword, and their stiff appearance was much criticized as a symbol of militarism, but in August of that year the system was abolished except for the police, jailers, and Customs officers. Later on, however, for the bench and bar a robe modelled on that in use in Japan was presceibed, because it was considered necessary for law courts to present a dignified appearance when engaged in administering the law.

In order to avoid a tendency toward centralization of power, the Government in April, 1920, revised the regulations governing the powers of local authorities, and gave them wider competency with regards to matters formerly presented for decision to the highest

authority. In December of the same year the regulations for the conduct of business were revised to simplify and speed up the handling of papers and documents.

Deference to Public Opinion

Previous to 1919 the number of newspapers permitted publication was limited to the few already in existence, and it was practically impossible for anyone to issue a new journal, but it being thought that such smacked of restriction in the freedom of the press, permission was given from December that year onward for the publication of several new daily papers in Korean or in Japanese. Restriction of public meetings was also much mitigated, and even political meetings, the holding of which was formerly tabooed, were allowed in certain circumstances. Freedom of speech and meeting being thus generally recognized so far as it was not prejudicial to public order, associations of every description have since sprung up in large number throughout the country, including some of a purely political hue.

As the highest Korean consulting body the Central Council is convened several times a year to deliberate on questions presented to it by the Governor-General. In April, 1921, revision was made in its organization, by which treatment of its members was improved, restriction in their voting power withdrawn, their term of service fixed, etc. At the same time influential men from every province were selected and added to it so as to make the institution representative of the entire country.

Making Known the Real Chosen

The Government-General has not been remiss in making Chosen really known to the outside world through the publication of periodicals, pamphlets, and illustrations. In 1920 a Board of Information was formed with the object of giving as much publicity as possible to the actual state of things in Chosen, and in 1922 this was joined to the Statistics Section and made an Investigation Section to carry on the work even more extensively. In 1920 a moving picture corps was also formed to make known the condition of Chosen to

Japan and *vice versa* by means of cinematograph exhibitions. The films, depicting the affairs and lives of both Koreans and Japanese, are copied and lent to the various districts, and are there shown to the people in the hope they will contribute to the cultivation of their social knowledge besides catering to their amusement and recreation.

Respect for Native Customs

It is one of the ruling principles of the present administration to hold in respect Korean culture and usages and to make use of them indirectly, if not directly, in the way of law-making and administering justice. Acting on this principle, the Central Council has been charged with investigating the old customs and institutions of Chosen as part of its work. Since 1916 an authentic history of Chosen has been in course of preparation by the Council, since Korean histories in existence were found far from free from error and lacking in uniformity, and in December, 1922, a compiling committee composed of noted scholars, Korean and Japanese, was especially appointed to deal more effectively with the elaborate task so as to bring it to a successful conclusion.

Respect for tombs has been for ages instilled in the Korean people as a form of ancestor-worship, and so deeply is it implanted in their minds that very great importance is placed upon the selection of a site for burial, and this, strengthened by their peculiar superstition that the position of a grave has a vital effect on the family destiny, whether for good or ill, often led to illegal appropriation of another man's land by clandestine interment of the dead. As a result, much good land was thrown out of cultivation and never-ending litigation ensued. To combat these evils, regulations for control of burial-grounds were introduced in 1912 requiring all to use the public cemeteries provided for them. These, however, were revised in 1919, to permit of the enlargement within prescribed limits of private burial grounds already in existence.

Prince Yi Household.

Simultaneously with the annexation H. M. the Emperor of Japan,

being mindful of the best interests of the Korean ex-Emperor and members of his family, sent a special message according them all the honours and privileges due to the Japanese Imperial family. The annual allowance for their maintenance was then fixed at 1,500,000 *yen* as guaranteed in the treaty of annexation, but this was increased to 1,800,000 *yen* in 1926 in consideration of the general rise in prices. The heir of the last Emperor of Korea was given the title of His Highness Yi Wang, and his consort is Princess Masako Nashimoto, a Japanese princess of the blood, whom he married in 1920. On the death of his brother in April, 1926, after a long illness, he became head of the Korean royal family and succeeded to the title. He received his early education in the Peers' School in Tokyo, and after that attended the Military School and the Military College, from which last he graduated with honours in 1923 and was then attached to the General Staff Office in Tokyo. In May, 1927, he started on a foreign tour with his suite and after visiting many European countries returned home in March, 1928.

Korean Peerage

In August, 1910, an Imperial ordinance was issued concerning the peerage of Chosen, by virtue of which the blood relatives of Prince Yi, other than those accorded the status of princes of the blood, men of high birth, and those who had rendered distinguished service to the State, to the number of 76 in all, were created peers. At present the peerage comprises 7 Marquises, 3 Counts, 18 Viscounts, and 33 Barons, or 61 in all.

FINANCE AND ECONOMY

Introductory

One of the cardinal causes bringing Korea to the brink of ruin was her financial disorder. For many years her finance was in a most awkward predicament. Both taxation and currency systems were badly disorganized, much of the annual expenditure was wasted to no purpose, and the Court and Government had no clear-cut division between them with regard to finance. In many instances, government offices collected and spent at will without being called to account, while several important sources of revenue such as the ginseng monopoly, leasing of state lands, mining tax, granting of concessions, etc. were in the sole possession of the Imperial Household. Under these circumstances it was impossible for the State treasury to realize the estimated income, and the compilation of an annual budget became nothing but a farce. So when Japan came to assist Korea in steering the ship of State over the troubled sea it was only to be expected that her first serious attention should be paid to the financial aspect of the country.

As a sequel to the agreement concluded between Japan and Korea in August, 1904, Baron Megata was appointed financial adviser to the latter. He applied himself to the task of restoring to order the confused condition of the finance, and the result of the work made itself felt during the protectorate period. To mention some of the important reforms introduced by him: the gold standard was adopted in order to secure a uniform currency, a central bank was established to act as the national treasury and was empowered to issue convertible notes, while various banking organs were set up in the chief centres for the promotion of business interests. In addition to these, the financial law was vigorously enforced in the compilation of the budget, the system of taxation was improved to obtain an increased revenue by the imposition of



Bank of Chosen, Keijo



Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Keijo

shelving of various projected enterprises. The Budget for 1925 was then estimated at 178 million *yen*, exclusive of 42 million *yen* for railway operation—which work devolved upon the Government-General in that fiscal year. Less railway expenditure, this showed a decrease by 7 million *yen* as against the budget for 1924 which amounted to 142 million *yen*. The budget has expanded apace in recent years owing to the institution of various cultural enterprises and in 1929 showed 246 million *yen* for both revenue and expenditure, showing increase by 200 % on 1920 and 500 % on 1911.

Annual Account from 1911 to 1930

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
1911	24,967,583	24,674,199	48,741,782	27,891,437	20,850,345	48,741,782
1912	26,732,332	23,159,877	52,892,209	30,232,490	22,659,719	52,892,209
1913	30,103,163	27,333,449	57,939,610	34,751,104	23,233,506	57,939,610
1914	37,724,027	21,688,939	59,412,966	35,006,660	23,808,306	59,412,966
1915	39,776,729	19,066,674	58,873,403	36,794,165	22,079,238	58,873,403
1916	41,561,626	18,287,372	59,848,993	37,073,155	22,775,843	59,848,993
1917	44,578,346	18,070,963	62,649,309	39,002,654	23,640,245	62,642,899
1918	42,668,220	22,473,433	65,141,653	36,899,704	28,741,945	65,141,653
1919	52,642,608	24,918,032	77,560,690	39,698,250	37,862,440	77,560,690
1920	69,347,820	55,450,649	124,798,469	67,209,619	47,107,041	114,316,860
1921	96,121,029	63,353,179	162,474,208	101,697,602	60,776,606	162,474,208
1922	101,547,184	56,577,433	158,124,617	102,739,997	55,384,620	158,124,617
1923	99,914,238	48,092,937	146,007,225	102,060,768	43,946,457	146,007,225
1924	102,383,844	40,316,315	142,700,159	106,208,526	36,491,833	142,700,159
1925	142,521,034	34,561,318	178,082,382	136,867,730	41,214,652	178,082,382
1926	151,041,757	43,446,157	194,487,914	143,001,596	52,486,318	194,487,914
1927	165,773,875	45,136,236	210,910,111	150,879,909	60,030,202	210,910,111
1928	179,844,009	42,830,012	222,674,042	161,873,281	60,800,761	222,674,042
1929	195,975,003	50,877,840	246,852,843	176,558,644	70,294,199	246,852,843
1930	202,057,640	37,672,243	239,729,783	186,672,827	53,056,956	239,729,783

Note: The decrease in ordinary account for 1918 is due to the fact that the management of the State railways was entrusted to the South Manchuria Railway Company in that year.

Budgets for 1927 to 1930

Items	Year	1930	1929	1928	1927
Ordinary Revenue					
Taxes	Year	43,734,066	45,055,531	42,629,766	40,804,650
Stamp Receipts	Year	11,078,250	11,454,872	11,454,872	10,646,207
Receipts from Government Undertakings and Properties. . .	Year	144,710,006	136,793,131	122,613,856	22,112,794
Miscellaneous	Year	2,535,209	2,668,523	2,145,536	2,210,224
Total		202,057,540	195,975,003	179,844,029	165,773,875
Extraordinary Revenue					
Loans (Public & Other) . . .		12,500,000	24,800,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
National Treasury Grants . . .		15,473,914	15,473,914	15,473,914	15,473,914
Miscellaneous		9,698,329	10,603,926	8,356,099	10,662,322
Total		37,672,243	50,877,843	42,830,013	45,136,236
Grand Total		239,729,783	246,852,843	222,674,041	210,910,111
Ordinary Expenditure					
Prince Yi Household		1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Government-General Offices . .		4,654,477	4,891,605	4,768,550	4,461,922
Justice and Prisons		8,258,021	8,254,330	7,705,468	7,639,862
Provincial Offices		31,392,868	31,347,229	30,261,191	30,043,979
Education		3,634,992	3,702,615	3,237,289	2,302,179
Customs		1,247,113	1,212,742	1,040,481	1,000,087
Monopolies		26,704,114	23,665,348	22,781,320	21,301,936
Afforestation		4,933,718	4,978,631	4,642,902	4,566,857
Communications		13,659,279	13,395,705	12,665,278	11,937,366
Railways		61,495,803	58,473,138	49,912,662	43,006,718
National Debt Service		23,525,280	19,447,172	17,916,173	16,817,576
Reserves.		2,500,000	2,500,000	2,560,000	2,500,000
Miscellaneous		2,817,159	2,890,129	2,951,967	3,502,078
Total		186,672,827	176,558,624	161,873,281	150,879,909

(Continued)

Items	Year	1930	1929	1928	1927
Extraordinary Expenditure					
Investigations & Examinations .	Yen	921,853	580,849	550,228	535,195
Subsidies	Yen	16,902,023	16,897,499	15,500,391	15,500,666
Building & Repairs		3,088,228	4,573,110	3,479,064	4,527,591
Engineering Works		10,190,341	10,335,096	8,869,902	7,694,102
Railways		12,500,000	20,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
Arable Land Improvement . .		4,974,705	5,608,105	6,104,818	5,992,818
Protection of Koreans Abroad .		819,647	916,819	925,949	925,949
Miscellaneous		3,660,159	11,382,751	6,370,346	5,553,881
Total		35,056,956	70,294,199	60,800,751	60,030,202
Grand Total		239,729,783	246,852,843	222,974,042	210,910,111

Note: Items for local Police and sanitation do not appear in the list and the reason is that control of both was transferred to the provincial offices in the year 1921

Taxation

The principal taxes in Chosen were the land and household taxes, and these two supplied the bulk of the national revenue, but not only was the incidence of them grossly unfair but the assessors usually resorted to making false reports from selfish motives, while on the part of the people every means was employed to evade the taxes, the result being that only a portion of the amount actually collected reached its final destination—the national treasury. From early times it was the rule for Koreans to pay their taxes in kind, but in 1894, when a reform was introduced in the government machinery, it was ordained that payment should be made in money. Nevertheless, this brought about no change in the popular desire for tax-dodging nor less of roguery practised by venal officials.

Early in the protectorate régime, therefore, revised regulations

for tax collection were issued, by which revenue officers were specially stationed at various important places and put under the immediate supervision of the Financial Department. Later in 1909, land registers were prepared in order to make clear which lands were taxable and in whose possession they were, that the tax might be properly imposed, and evasion of it by deceitful people rendered impossible, and at the same time honest inquiry brought to light many "concealed lands" resulting in increase in revenue without adding a cent to the burden on the people,

After the annexation the same policy was followed, that of essaying to maintain evenness of assessment and certainty of collection without burdening the people with undue levies, but as expenditure greatly increased through expansion in various government enterprises, increase in general taxation was unavoidable, but this was always made in careful proportion to the economic capacity of the people themselves. Revenue offices in existence were abolished and all business pertaining to taxation was placed under the charge of local authorities.

Not long after the annexation the compilation of new cadastre books and maps was completed, and this made possible a more exact and equitable collection of the land tax in the country. In 1913, the custom of collecting the tax from tenant-farmers was discontinued, as it was quite unreasonable from the legal standpoint, and the landowners were held directly responsible for its payment. Meanwhile, a land survey of the entire country was undertaken, and the work being finished in 1918 the land tax was completely remodelled, and in lieu of levying the tax according to class and locality, a single rate was fixed at 1.3 per cent. of the land value. In 1922, revision was made in the land and urban land taxes, and both were increased through financial necessity, the revised rates being 1.7 per cent. of the land value for the former and 0.95 per cent. for the latter. The result of this reform was seen in the estimated income from the land tax for 1919 amounting to some 11,120,000 *yen*, and for 1929 to over 14,800,000 *yen*, that is 45 % of the domestic taxes, placing it first in revenue items.

In 1921, consequent on the creation of a State monopoly in to-

bacco, the tobacco consumption tax became inoperative, but taking local conditions into account, the cultivation of tobacco for family use was permitted on certain terms, the licence for it being 160 *sen* in 1929. As to the liquor tax, the receipts from it were only 200,000 *yen* in 1909, the first year of its enforcement, but have now increased to over ten million *yen*, making them occupy a very important place in the annual account.

Household and house taxes existing from former times were transferred to provincial offices in 1919 to help meet the expansion in local finance. The ship, fishing, salt and ginseng taxes were all abolished in 1920 because assessment of them involved much time and labour, while the receipts from them were very small. The mine products tax was revised in 1918, and exemption from it was granted to important minerals, such as gold, silver, lead, and iron, in order to encourage their increased output. The mine-lots tax was also revised in 1921 so as to make it fall lightly on holders during a prospecting period, and was reduced to half the fixed amount for a period of three years following the grant of a mining permit.

The following taxes have been introduced since the annexation:

A war-profits tax on corporations and individuals obtaining large profits during the European War. This ceased to operate upon the signing of the peace treaty of Paris.

The registration fee in 1911 and applied to corporations only, but later revised to take in registration of immovables, ships, seamen, juridical persons, trade names, mining rights, and foundation mortgages.

The corporation income tax in August, 1916. Conditions in Chosen, however, necessitated issue of new regulations concerning this tax, and this was done in 1920. Though mainly based on the Japanese system, they provide for certain exceptions, and companies engaging in the iron industry or working certain chartered mines are exempt from the tax.

The exchanges tax in April, 1921. This is imposed on both Exchanges and bill-brokers, the rate being 10% of the brokerage charged by the former, and 0.05 % of the contracted amount for the latter.

The sugar consumption tax in April, 1919, at 50 % of that in Japan, but in 1922, from financial necessity it was raised to the same level as in Japan, except on sugar-beet molasses. In the same year the Japanese stamp duty was enforced. It is levied in small amount on the preparation of deeds and books certifying the creation, transfer, or change of property right.

The business tax and the unearned increment tax in March, 1827, followidg in the wake of the homeland. The former is levied on certain profitable businesses, 24 such being specified, and the latter on the interest on public bonds and industrial debentures, the rate being 2/100 of the interest accruing from them.

Receipts from domestic taxes and from *Yoktun* or leased State lands in recent years are given below :

Description	1929	1928	1927	1926
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Land Tax	14,819,584	14,049,198	14,903,291	14,807,762
Urban Land Tax.	—	521,731	533,465	530,937
Income Tax	1,199,528	1,340,975	1,212,142	1,090,342
Exchanges Tax	175,214	194,274	179,370	217,999
Liquor Tax.	13,229,789	12,830,115	11,223,265	9,427,882
Tobacco Cultivation Tax	254,116	354,640	393,945	277,165
Sugar Consumption Tax	3,095,766	2,592,894	2,726,240	2,515,844
Business Tax	1,516,967	1,384,676	1,252,725	—
Unearned Increment Tax	265,623	272,284	254,830	—
Mining Tax	619,434	587,635	532,405	455,292
Bank of Chosen Note Emission Tax	5,792	—	138,052	246,164
Total	35,181,871	34,128,422	33,248,834	29,579,189
Income from <i>Yoktun</i> Lands	371,291	583,466	896,053	1,370,796

Note: In 1929 the urban land tax was combined with the land tax.

Customs Tariff

At the time of annexation the Government announced that the

existing tariff in Chosen would be left as it was for the next ten years. Early in 1912, however, the duty on goods for export to Japan and other countries was abolished with the exception of eight items, such as wheat, beans, cattle, hides, iron, etc., and even these were freed after April, 1919, while with regard to imported goods, coal, horses, and sheep were placed on the list of free imports, and certain goods requisite for the iron industry were also admitted free. In 1913, certain materials imported for use in manufacturing articles for export were made free of duty, more than ten such articles being specified, and that same year Custom Houses were established at various points on the frontier along the upper Yalu and the Tumen.

In August of 1920, the grace of ten years promised to foreign countries having expired, a new tariff system modelled on the one in Japan was enforced, and although it was the intention of the Government to annul the tariff between Japan and Chosen for promotion of their common economic interests, it was difficult to do so at once on the Korean side since the duty on Japanese goods to Chosen formed an important source of revenue, so it was retained until April of 1923 when it was found possible to abolish it, save on liquors and textiles.

Receipts from Customs Duties

	Yen		Yen
1929	10,716,000	1922	15,620,000
1928	11,410,000	1921	16,309,000
1927	10,946,000	1920	11,165,000
1926	13,361,000	1919	16,870,000
1925	10,781,000	1914	4,140,000
1924	9,311,000	1910	3,606,000
1923	9,211,000		

Ginseng Monopoly

Ginseng, as a medical herb, is a very important product of Chosen. It has long been regarded in the Orient as a wonderful cure for many diseases, and Korean ginseng, especially that raised in

the vicinity of Kaijo, the former capital, is considered the best ginseng in the world. Medical ginseng is obtained from the root of a plant carefully tended for six years, and according to the process of preparation is divided into two classes, red and white, the former enjoying greater public favour and fetching a high price as it is made from a "select" variety by an elaborate method. The chief customer for red ginseng is China where it is greatly prized and sells at a good profit, and for this reason it was made a Government monopoly, but in 1899 it fell into the hands of the Household Department and formed an item of the Crown property. At the end of 1907, however, the Government regained control of it and placed it under the Finance Department, and in July, 1908, a ginseng monopoly law was enacted.

Unfortunately, during this time the annual production of ginseng suffered greatly from a fatal blight which visited the plants, so along with the reform made in the management of the monopoly every measure was taken to prevent the visitation of noxious insects, and after the annexation the Government specially encouraged its cultivation in designated districts by introducing many improved methods, as well as by providing funds at low interest. In October, 1920, a new ginseng monopoly law was published in order to secure more profitable management.

Year	Area	Raw Root	Prepared Product	Receipts
	<i>Danbo</i>	<i>Rin</i>	<i>Rin</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1911	14,345	7,719	2,300	119,000
1918	125,213	67,813	19,144	2,029,000
1919	195,620	103,989	26,002	2,082,000
1920	319,321	116,508	29,604	2,544,000
1921	371,328	136,066	36,266	2,102,000
1922	475,339	163,053	40,571	1,269,000
1923	419,788	166,282	46,022	2,225,000
1924	397,850	141,983	38,546	2,152,000
1925	303,713	112,988	31,629	2,658,000
1926	230,368	109,759	29,369	2,768,000

(Continued)

Year	Area	Raw Root	Prepared Product	Receipts
	<i>Shabo</i>	<i>Km</i>	<i>Km</i>	<i>Yeo</i>
1927	332,102	154,237	41,540	2,444,000
1928	327,491	197,340	50,901	3,067,000
1929	334,479	165,897	54,099	2,482,000

Note: A *Km* is about 1.3 lb.

Tobacco Monopoly

Smoking is universal among Koreans, so the cultivation of tobacco was engaged in all over the land to meet the large domestic demand for it. The former Korean Government sought to make tobacco a big item of revenue and issued a tobacco tax law in 1909, which, however, fell far short of the expectation formed of it. In 1914, a new tobacco tax was initiated by the present régime, and at the same time some limitation was made as to districts in which tobacco factories might be established.

The importance of a State monopoly in tobacco had long been recognized by the authorities, and was at last instituted in the year 1921 with the following exceptions:

1. The manufacture of rough-cut tobacco was allowed as a private business, because if immediately prohibited many licencees would be deprived of their livelihood, and besides, the Government factories were not in a position to fill the public requirements.
2. Leaf tobacco was allowed sale by private dealers for the time being for the good of people accustomed to smoke the leaf whole.
3. Private cultivation of tobacco was permitted to native farmers for their own use in view of the fact that there was a large number of them still licensed to enjoy that privilege.
4. To protect the monopoly no person is allowed to import tobacco in any form, except a limited quantity for private consumption of some particular kind other than those put on sale by the monopoly.

Tobacco manufacture in Korea was undertaken for the first time in 1903 by the Korean-Japanese Tobacco Company, and at the time the monopoly was enforced there existed some thirty firms at work, the largest among them being the Fast Asia Tobacco Com-



Tobacco Plantation at Chushu.



Salterns at Shuan

by means of forced evaporation, but the great consumption of fuel made the cost of production too high for the native salt to compete with the cheap Chinese import. In 1907, the Korean Government established an experimental salt field at Shuan near Jinsen for production by means of the sun's heat. The result was so encouraging that it was decided to make the manufacture a government undertaking, and in 1912 the construction of salterns covering 88 *chobu* at Shuan and of another larger set of 770 *chobu* at Kworyo Bay near Chinnampo was completed. Later on these two salterns were enlarged, and their total area reached over 1,200 *chobu* in 1920. The Government then planned the establishment of more salterns covering 2,600 *chobu* along the coasts of the three provinces of Keiki, South Heian, and North Heian within seven years from 1920, and of these new areas, 1,240 *chobu* are already completed.

The production of salt is on the increase year by year with the maturing of the pans, and now amounts to 250 million *kin* a year, though it still fails to meet the domestic needs by over one-third, leaving the balance to be supplied by import. Up to the year 1921 good table-salt had to be imported from Japan and elsewhere, but in that year a refinery was set up at Shuan, and the market for its output proving very favourable, the capacity of the plant was enlarged in 1922. The following figures roughly show the progress in recent years in comparison with 1911.

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1921	1911
Production . . .	^{1,000,000} 309,000	253,000	182,000	155,000	85,000	98,000	4,500
Income	^{1,000 Yen} 1,320	1,160	9,500	1,810	1,195	1,160	800

National Debt

Prior to 1925, notwithstanding the exhaustion of financial resources, the old Korean Government had never floated a public loan, nor had the Treasury itself any credit on which to do so, even had such been considered. How to rescue the country from its imminent bankruptcy was a burning question, and the authorities

at last realized there was no other alternative than to resort to a national loan, so in that year, on the suggestion of Baron Megata, eminent Japanese financier, exchequer bonds for 2,000,000 *yen* were floated in Tokyo and the proceeds appropriated to balancing the deficit in the annual account. With this as a beginning, loans were successively raised to obtain funds for various enterprises specially demanded at the time, and the total of these loans amounted to some 32,000,000 *yen* in all, of which 1,500,000 *yen* was advanced by the Japanese Government free of interest, and the rest at a low rate of interest by various banks. Moreover, from 1908 onward, loans totalling 13,000,000 *yen* were advanced by the Japanese Government for unlimited periods, and free of interest, to meet the increase in the cost of administration. On the other hand, a public loan service was established to make adjustment of all these obligations, and on the eve of annexation in 1910 the net balance of the national debt stood at 45,590,000 *yen*.

As a natural sequel to the annexation, the redemption of the loans made by the Tokyo Government became unnecessary, and the total debt to be borne by the Chosen Administration was thus reduced to 21,000,000 *yen*. As the annual revenue of the peninsula, however, was still inadequate to meet the expenditure on various new continuous undertakings, recourse to public loans became unavoidable, and the maximum amount of national bonds issuable by the country was fixed at 56,000,000 *yen*, but the imperative need of providing for expansion in public enterprises necessitated increase in the amount each year, especially since 1918, and in 1919 it was fixed at 119,000,000 *yen* and in 1926 at 293,000,000 *yen*. The outstanding debts of the country now amount to 377,000,000 *yen*.

Banking

Banking on a modern system was first introduced into Chosen in 1878 when the Dai Ichi Ginko of Tokyo established a branch office at Fusan. Later on the Juhachi Ginko of Nagasaki opened branches at Jinsen and Gensan, chiefly to transact business in exchange for the benefit of Japanese residents in the country. After

the Chino-Japanese War the Japanese banks mentioned above extended their activity by opening branches in Keijo and other centres, while two native banks, the Chon-il (later renamed the Korean Commercial) and the Hansong, came into being in Keijo.

In 1920 the Dai Ichí Ginko was authorized to issue bank notes for circulation within Chosen by virtue of an agreement entered into with the Government, and in 1905, on the recommendation of the Japanese financial adviser, was entrusted with the handling of State money and the adjustment of the currency, and recognition was given to the unlimited circulation of its bank-notes. Next, a joint warehouse company and a note association were formed in Keijo under Government patronage, the former to facilitate the movement of merchandise and the latter, transactions on credit among merchants. In 1906, to promote economic development in the provinces, agricultural and industrial banks were formed in several of the principal towns, the Government taking shares in them or granting them loans free of interest, and the same year a third native bank called the Han-il was founded in Keijo.

In 1906, the Oriental Development Company was established by arrangement between the Japanese and the Korean Governments with the specific object of encouraging exploitation of the national resources of Chosen by supplying funds and other facilities for that purpose. A joint-stock enterprise with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, now increased fivefold, and empowered to issue debentures to the extent of ten times its paid-up capital, it has its head office in Tokyo and branches in various parts of Chosen and Manchuria. The Company has been engaged from the beginning in many productive enterprises in co-operation with the Government, and has rendered useful service in the transformation and improvement of Korean agriculture, though at times it has exposed itself to severe criticism.

In 1907 local monetary organs called "*Kinyu Kumiai*" or Financing Associations were organized on a membership system with the specific object of accommodating small farmers with necessary funds on easy terms, and each association was granted financial aid by the Government. In 1918 the rules were revised so as to admit of membership being extended to small traders in towns,

and in the same year a Kinyu Kumiai Union was formed in each province to supervise the business and to look after the interests of all in the same province. Since its inception the system has been found of great service to middle-class people, so much so that the associations, ten in number at the outset, have multiplied until there are now as many as 600 throughout the country.

Business Condition of Kinyu Kumiai

Year	Associations	Members	Paid-up Capital 1,000 Yen	Government Grant 1,000 Yen	Deposits 1,000 Yen	Advances 1,000 Yen	Reserve 1,000 Yen
1910	120	39,051	—	1,200	—	779	61
1920	400	244,374	2,551	2,804	10,098	32,336	1,098
1927	575	446,576	7,064	3,542	6,614	85,177	9,620
1928	597	538,407	7,509	3,682	74,089	91,381	10,890
1929	621	588,530	8,561	3,777	76,892	104,932	12,295

In 1909 the Bank of Korea was founded in Keijo as a *de jure* central institution capitalized at 10,000,000 *yen*, and to it was transferred all the functions belonging to a central bank hitherto performed by the Dai Ichi Ginko. After the annexation the Bank was renamed the Bank of Chosen, Chosen being the ancient name of the country and restored to use under the new régime, and branches were opened by it one after another in important places. Nor was its sphere of activity confined to the peninsula, for many branches were opened in Manchuria where it enjoyed free circulation of its notes, and stepping still farther afield, it even entered North China and East Siberia, ending in a great deal more business being done by it in these outside fields than in Chosen itself. The Bank also made loans to China according to the Government policy, and opened an agency in New York with the view of facilitating exchange operations and of utilizing the American money market in the interests of Chosen and Manchuria. Stimulated by the steady expansion of its business, the Bank increased its capital to 40,000,000 *yen* in 1913 and to 80,000,000 *yen* in 1920, while recognition was given to increase in its maximum limit of note-issue as occasion demanded; but owing to the continued business depression the Bank suffered severe losses and was compelled in 1925 to reduce its capital by one-half.

In former times, when there was wide financial disparity between

the Japanese and the Koreans, different rules were followed in the establishment of a new bank in Chosen according to whether it was Japanese or Korean. But their business relations becoming ever closer it was thought advisable to make the rules identical, that co-operation by both peoples might be the more facilitated, so the regulations relating to banks were revised and unified in 1912.

Since then, encouraged by the economic growth of the people in general, and especially influenced by the war-time boom, many local banks have been established in the country. During this time, however, the agricultural and industrial banks in existence, though possessed of numerous branches, were found much too weak to cope with the increasing demand for funds, their capital all told being only 2,600,000 *yen*, so in 1918 they were all combined and merged into the Industrial Bank of Chosen under special government protection, with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, which has since been trebled.

The banking organs have thus made systematic development and are aiding in the economic and financial activities of the peninsula. Besides these various establishments, private organs for monetary circulation, such as mutual credit societies and trust businesses, have grown up of late in many quarters and are actively at work. The table below shows the general condition of the business done by the various banks having their head office in Chosen during recent years compared with 1910.

Description	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1910
Banks	17	18	18	18	18	19	22	11
Branches	151	139	139	133	136	136	137	59
Capital Subscribed. .	103,425 1,000Yen	99,250 1,000Yen	102,275 1,000Yen	102,275 1,000Yen	102,275 1,000Yen	143,475 1,000Yen	143,475 1,000Yen	12,550 1,000Yen
Capital Paid-up. . .	61,471	55,280	56,950	59,375	58,850	84,150	84,000	7,080
Government Shares .	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,963	1,963	3,462	3,463	434
Loans by Government	2,825	2,824	2,824	2,825	2,838	2,848	2,857	2,634
Reserve Fund . . .	12,385	10,387	9,514	8,065	7,024	16,771	15,478	366
Debentures Issued .	199,685	177,223	173,445	144,837	135,976	118,800	100,250	960
Deposits	241,408	248,343	200,381	193,092	217,597	275,878	216,520	18,355

(Continued)

Description	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1910
	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen
Loans	420,460	475,446	351,123	372,195	429,361	409,300	395,287	37,912
Net Profit.	6,418	2,847	6,178	5,687	4,592	7,665	7,476	—

Currency

In old Korea there existed no definite system of coinage, and a bronze coin called *yopchun* was the sole money circulating among the people, but this had the drawback of being subject to frequent fluctuation in market value and proved unfit as the medium of exchange. In 1894 the silver standard was adopted, and seven years later was changed to the gold standard after the example of civilized countries, which, however, was not put into active operation. The Government, driven by financial stress, then started an excessive issue of nickels, and with it counterfeiting came into vogue everywhere, with the result that the credit of the coin fell to the ground and stability in the prices of commodities was destroyed. In 1905, when financial reforms were started under the direction of the Japanese financial adviser, the regulations providing for adoption of the gold standard were revised and put into effect the same year. The minting of new coins was then begun and the free circulation of Japanese money officially recognized, while the mischievous nickels were rapidly withdrawn from circulation.

After the annexation the Government decided to make the currency system of Chosen identical with that of Japan. From March, 1911, to the end of 1917, the withdrawal of old Korean coins amounted to 8,954,000 *yen* odd, and it was then estimated that of the coins in circulation amounting to some 69,600,000 *yen*, the value of Korean coins was only 2,502,000 *yen*, so on the first of April, 1918, the Japanese coinage system was enforced in full in Chosen and the circulation of Korean coins was prohibited after the end of 1920, the Government engaging itself to exchange them for Japanese coins during the succeeding five years, except that the *yopchun* was still recognized for the time being as a subsidiary

coin in consideration of the general standard of living of the Koreans.

As for bank-notes in Chosen, they were first issued by the Dai Ichi Ginko in 1902. Three years later the note was acknowledged as legal tender and given free circulation in the peninsula, but this privilege of note-issue was turned over to the Bank of Chosen on its foundation in 1909. After 1911 the bank-note was allowed free circulation in Kwantung Province and the South Manchuria Railway Zone, replacing the Yokohama Specie Bank notes which had been circulating in these districts. In and after 1918 the maximum amount of note-issue against securities and of excess issue was very considerably raised.

At present the currency of Chosen is practically the same as that of Japan, the only difference being that the Bank of Chosen notes take the place of the Bank of Japan notes. The Bank of Chosen notes are issued against gold coin, gold and silver bullion, and Bank of Japan notes, and also against bonds and commercial papers of a reliable nature. The amount of money in circulation, which was only 29,000,000 *yen* at the time of annexation, has increased each year as shown below:

	Amount of Money circulated	Bank of Chosen Notes
1919	¥ 134,000,000	¥ 121,000,000
1920	¥ 98,000,000	¥ 85,000,000
1921	¥ 110,000,000	¥ 101,000,000
1922	¥ 81,000,000	¥ 71,000,000
1923	¥ 90,000,000	¥ 68,000,000
1924	¥ 96,000,000	¥ 87,000,000
1925	¥ 84,000,000	¥ 74,000,000
1926	¥ 84,000,000	¥ 76,000,000
1927	¥ 91,000,000	¥ 83,000,000
1928	¥ 95,000,000	¥ 87,000,000
1929	¥ 95,000,000	¥ 82,000,000

Trade

Chosen has a favourable position commercially in the Far East. Surrounded, as it were, by Japan to the east, Manchuria and Siberia to the north, and China to the west, its trade can be pushed with advantage in any direction it pleases, once the country is developed



Mokpo



Shipping Rice at Kunsan

(Continued)

Year	Export To			Import From		
	Foreign Countries	Japan	Total	Foreign Countries	Japan	Total
1922 . . .	17,489	197,915	215,404	95,798	160,247	256,045
1921 . . .	20,884	197,893	218,777	75,898	156,483	232,381
1920 . . .	27,639	169,881	197,020	106,174	143,112	249,286
1919 . . .	22,098	199,849	221,947	98,153	184,918	283,076
1918 . . .	18,697	137,205	155,902	43,151	117,273	160,424
1917 . . .	20,236	64,723	84,962	31,896	72,696	104,092
1916 . . .	14,854	42,964	57,818	22,675	52,459	75,134
1915 . . .	9,319	40,901	50,220	18,159	41,535	59,694
1912 . . .	5,616	15,369	20,985	26,359	40,753	67,115

The trade of Chosen covers a wide sphere of activity, embracing the principal countries of the world. Japan, having by far the largest interests in the peninsula, heads the list with 90 % of the export and 70 % of the import, making 80 % of the total. The order of comparative importance of foreign countries concerned in the trade is: China and Russia for export, and China, the United States, and England for import.

Countries	Export			Import		
	1929	1928	1927	1929	1928	1927
China	34,745	31,421	27,283	73,058	81,036	89,953
Asiatic Russia . .	38	46	122	1,083	858	466
India	6	18	22	4,193	3,947	1,867
Dutch Indies . . .	101	30	81	6,347	7,397	5,646
French Indo-China .	30	33	98	3,303	2,887	336
England	3	130	30	3,747	5,151	4,983
Germany	1	4	1	3,074	3,584	844
United States . . .	341	204	140	9,802	8,313	8,208

Value of leading exports in 1928-1929

Articles	1929	1928	Articles	1929	1928
	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen		1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen
Rice	148,815	183,780	Cotton	6,809	6,140
Beans	23,268	24,639	Cocoons	4,380	3,869
Fish	13,742	13,366	Raw silk	20,142	16,250
Laver	4,319	2,597	Graphite	1,233	1,156
Sugar	5,603	5,707	Coal	2,840	2,707
Hides	2,762	3,285	Gold ore	1,944	1,391
Fish oil	5,891	4,516	Iron ore	1,676	1,545
Red ginseng	8,380	1,719	Cattle	3,548	4,840
Timber	4,139	4,852	Fertilizers	9,976	7,228
Seaweeds	1,350	1,506			

Value of leading imports in 1928-1929

Articles	1929	1928	Articles	1929	1928
	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen		1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen
Rice	14,202	9,714	Ceramics	2,922	2,912
Millet	20,865	25,488	Iron	19,608	16,888
Beans	2,970	3,324	Machines	16,698	16,005
Flour	6,911	6,873	Timber	8,871	10,852
Sugar	9,285	8,701	Leaf tobacco	2,470	4,145
Saké	1,577	1,400	Petroleum	5,795	4,284
Beer	2,385	2,417	Matches	1,690	1,895
Salt	1,465	2,133	Ginned cotton	7,222	6,508
Woollen cloth	5,989	5,651	Cotton yarn	6,718	7,166
Silk tissue	13,893	13,380	Wild silk	9,277	11,056
Rubber shoes	4,219	5,594	Cotton cloth	37,430	44,580
Paper	7,671	8,124	Hemp cloth	5,783	6,153
Coal	10,237	10,380	Fertilizers	23,928	19,482
Cement	3,133	4,091			

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture

Chosen is essentially an agricultural country, eighty per cent. of the entire population being engaged in agricultural pursuits of one kind or another. A mountainous country, like Japan, with few large plains, there is yet enough arable land not only to feed the people but also to permit of the export of a good part of its produce. Moreover, the soil, though not very fertile, is still fertile enough to support a thriving economic community if properly attended to; hence the vital importance of agricultural improvement to the welfare of Korean life, yet the great majority of the people, keeping to their old method of husbandry, paid little or no attention to this point, and it was only after the protectorate régime was established that the need for it received any serious consideration. Since then, and more especially since annexation, the utmost efforts have been put forth by the Government for the modernization of the Korean agricultural system. As the country is prominently mountainous and has to support a large and growing population, though one not half so dense as that of Japan, it naturally follows that the "intensive" method should be pursued to the extreme, and that to get as much as possible from a limited space through the application of scientific methods must be a guiding principle for Korean agriculture.

Keeping this in view the authorities set to work toward agricultural transformation of the country, and one of the initial measures was the establishment of Model Farms. During many years, at these institutions, most of which are situated in the outskirts of country towns, experts have been conducting scientific experiments in farming, sericulture, horticulture, and stock-farming, and the results of their work are made the basis of the Government production policy as far as technique is concerned, whilst individual

farmers and planters look to these experts for guidance in the conduct of their business.

The Mobil Farm at Suigen was founded as a central organ in 1906 by the Residency-General, and it has branches in several of the provinces. The Farm occupies an ideal site for an institution of such a nature and an extensive tract of land appropriated to its use. It has been engaged from the outset in all lines of experiment and investigation of agricultural interest, and has contributed a great deal toward the promotion of agricultural development in the country.

Various local organizations formerly existed in the country, having as their object monetary accommodation and co-operative undertaking of agricultural enterprises. These numbered over 500 with more than three million members, but as a whole they lacked unity and solidity and were often the source of evil, so to bring them under uniform and efficient management and thereby conduce to the general development of the agricultural industry, regulations framed on those in force in the homeland were issued and enforced in March, 1926. They provided for the formation of Agricultural Associations in all towns and districts, and at the same time all kindred organizations, except those for live-stock, were ordered to merge themselves into the newly-formed associations.

According to the latest returns, the total area of arable land in Chosen is about 4,455,000 *chobu*, of which about one-third is taken up by paddy fields and the rest by dry fields. This represents about 20 per cent. of the entire area of the country, and averages 1.65 *chobu* per farmer. In the southern half of the country the area of paddy fields equals that of dry fields, while in the northern half the area of paddy fields to that of dry fields is 1 to 5.

Though the area of uncultivated lands is not completely ascertained, it is estimated at approximately a million *chobu*, comprising hillsides, marshes, and beaches, and these can be made more or less productive by terracing, draining, and reclamation. Since most of these lands are State-owned, regulations relating to their utilization were promulgated as early as 1907, by virtue of which such as belong to the State may be leased to those desiring to reclaim them; they also provide that they may be transferred

gratis or under easy purchase terms to successful cultivators on expiration of their leases.

Until recently Chosen had scarcely any system of irrigation. In her more palmy days there existed irrigating ponds and dams in large number, but so consistently were they neglected during her era of maladministration that most of them disappeared or turned into deserted swamps. Since the entry of the Japanese into the Korean agricultural field, irrigation systems on an extensive scale have been initiated in various localities, and with the extension of reclamation works many a tract of land hitherto lying idle has been brought under cultivation. Thus, up to the present about 50 per cent. of the total area of paddy fields has been provided with irrigation arrangements. The remaining 50 per cent. depends entirely upon the rainfall, and even in a successful year produces only half the yield obtainable from well-conditioned land. This fact accounts for the encouragement of irrigation works being vigorously pursued.

In July, 1917, new regulations relating to irrigation associations were promulgated for the better conduct of irrigation, drainage, reclamation of waste land, etc. As many of them, however, found it difficult to do without financial aid, special regulations were issued in 1919 for subsidizing their works. Later on, under the revised regulations issued in 1920, the subsidies for land-improving enterprises were augmented, the amount ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. of the cost according to the kind of work to be done, and at the close of the fiscal year 1929 the number of associations actually in working order was 114, operating over an area of 140,000 *chobu*, while 35 others were actively engaged in construction works designed to serve an area of over 65,900 *chobu*, the total expenditure on all these enterprises at the end of the same year amounting to over 115,565,000 *yen*. There still remain many tracts of land marked out for improvement.

Irrigation appeals to the common interest of agriculturists and visibly illustrates the facilities afforded by irrigation associations, so the Government has always encouraged their formation, but owing to the impossibility of their being in a position to serve the whole of the arable land in any immediate future it has had to permit of



Fuji Farm on Reclaimed Ground near Kunsan



Rice Fields

greatly help in solving the food-supply problem in Japan and as greatly enrich the economic life of Chosen.

Along with advance in the production of rice, official inspection of rice destined for export become necessary, so that transactions in it might be creditably conducted, and in 1915, regulations for the purpose were promulgated, but these were revised in 1917 and again in 1921, by virtue of which the standard of the inspection system was raised and exportation of rice of inferior quality prohibited. Regulations relating to soja-beans were also enforced in the same manner. In this way the quality of the rice and beans produced in Chosen has been markedly improved, and they now enjoy high credit in the Japanese market.

Agricultural Production

Agriculture in Chosen has of late developed so appreciably that the total value of the crops in 1929 amounted to 1,126,000,000 *yen*, of which 200,000,000 *yen* was exported, mostly to Japan, forming 72 per cent. of the total value of the export trade, and these items, when compared with 1910, the year of annexation, show a fivefold advance in the former and more than a twentyfold one in the latter. As in most other countries, by far the largest part of the arable land in Chosen is devoted to the growing of grain and pulse, of which the principal are rice, barley, wheat, soja-bean and millet.

Rice is the most important of all agricultural products. Its annual production, after having provided for all domestic needs, furnishes the largest and an ever-growing item in the export trade. In 1910 the area of rice-fields amounted to 1,350,000 *chobu* yielding a crop of 10,400,000 *koku*, rising in 1929 to 1,630,000 *chobu* and yielding 13,700,000 *koku*, its export during the same period making even greater increase from 798,000 *koku* to 5,800,000 *koku*. Such progress was made possible by the improvement introduced in the method of cultivation, in the selection of seeds and manure, and in irrigation and reclamation.

Barley and wheat are chiefly cultivated for home consumption.

They are all autumn grown, and in the southern provinces, where irrigation works are common, are often raised in the paddy fields after the rice is harvested. As the result of encouragement of their cultivation, coupled with improvement in the use of economical fertilizers and prevention of the presence of noxious insects, the area thus made to yield two staple crops a year increased from 126,900 *chobu* in 1912 to 230,000 *chobu* in 1929. Further, taking the country as a whole, the area under both grew from 857,000 *chobu*, producing the total crop of 6,200,000 *koku* in 1910, to 1,293,000 *chobu* yielding 9,387,000 *koku* in 1929.

The soja-bean ranks next to rice in importance as an article of export. Though, owing to reckless methods of preparation, such as drying and assorting, the bean was at one time unable to gain any extensive outside market, it is now in high esteem in the home market through the adoption of measures for thorough improvement in quality. The destination of its export is mostly Japan, as in the case of rice, where it is used not only for food but also for chemical industrial purposes, and the amount exported is yearly on the increase. In 1929 the area under the bean was 790,000 *chobu* producing 3,990,000 *koku*, representing an increase of six times in area, and seven times in yield as compared with the year 1910.

Italian millet is of considerable importance among the cereals grown in the country, since many of the peasants depend upon it as their economical food. It is largely cultivated in the north, but even so the importation of it from Manchuria forms a significant item in Korean imports, the amount reaching about 2 million *koku* a year.

Cotton has been cultivated in Chosen from very early times, yet until quite recently the production was barely sufficient to cover domestic needs. It was only through the efforts of the authorities that real progress was witnessed in this important branch of agriculture. In 1906 a cotton-plantation was started in Mokpo to carry on the tentative cultivation of American cotton. The superiority of it over the native species being fully demonstrated, its cultivation was assiduously encouraged in the south, the result being that the area under it advanced from 1,200 *chobu* producing 660,000 *kin* in 1910 to 124,000 *chobu* yielding 113,000,000 *kin* in 1929. Thus, plantations under cotton of both native and foreign

origin throughout the peninsula advanced from 60,000 *chobu* yielding 21,000,000 *kin* in 1910 to 186,000 *chobu* yielding as much as 158,080,000 *kin* in 1929. Along with increase in production, export of it is also on the steady growth. This is very welcome since Japan is badly in need of cotton for her ever-extending textile industry.

As for the sugar-beet, experimental planting of it was started in 1906. Having obtained satisfactory results, its cultivation has since been encouraged with the aid of subsidies for distribution of improved seeds. Experiments carried on by experts for a number of years prove that Heijo and district are best suited for the growing of sugar-beet, and the area under it in 1929 reached 900 *chobu* with a production amounting to 12,670,000 *kin*. In 1920 a sugar factory was established at Heijo by the Japan Sugar Manufacturing Company as a pioneer plant of its kind in the country.

Many kinds of fruit are found in Chosen owing to the favourable conditions of the climate and soil for their growth. In recent years every encouragement has been given to induce the extensive cultivation of "select" species instead of the native ones which are generally of a very inferior kind, and in consequence some of the Korean fruits, such as the apple, pear, grape, and chestnut, have the credit of being even superior to those grown in Japan. Thus with the improvement in quality, as well as in productivity, Korean fruit has become an important item of export to Japan and elsewhere, the amount witnessing increase each year. The apple leads the rest both in production and demand, the amount in 1929 reaching about 113,000,000 *hwan* valued at 17,000,000 *yen*.

Sericulture

Sericulture in Chosen is a family industry, and, for the most part, is carried on as a side-line. The Korean climate and soil are highly favourable for the raising of silkworms, but not much

progress was ever made in this line, as the species reared were of inferior kinds, while the method of rearing them was very primitive and the cultivation of mulberry trees, on whose leaves they feed, received little if any attention. The Government since 1910 has employed every appropriate means to secure thorough improvement in both quality and quantity of cocoons, and regulations were issued in 1919 to provide for the examination of egg-cards, prevention of diseases, care of mulberry seedlings, etc., and institutions necessary for the encouragement of this profitable business were established in the provinces. The result of all these efforts is already evident in the greatly advanced condition of the industry. The number of families engaging in sericulture in 1910 was calculated at 76,000 and the volume of cocoons gathered at 14,000 *koku*, but in 1929 the figures were 648,000 families and 484,000 *koku*,

Reeling was formerly done at home by means of simple implements and for home consumption only, but of late years the development in sericulture has induced the use of modern machines, and reeling-mills now number 45 with an aggregate yearly output of raw silk amounting to 195,000 *kwan* valued at 16,300,000 *yen*, all intended for export. On the other hand, hand-reeling is still quite common in the country and employs 188,000 families turning out a total production of 84,000 *kwan* valued at 4,400,000 *yen*.

Stock-farming

Cattle, raised everywhere in the peninsula, are indispensable to Korean farm-life, for they supply the greater part of the labour required on a farm. Korean cattle are generally of hardy constitution and gentle disposition, while their flesh is very palatable, so they are highly valued as a source of both labour and food. Of late, in consideration of the greater demand for them in Japan as well as in Manchuria and Siberia, various means have been

employed by the authorities to help on development in cattle breeding, for which the land offers many advantages, and with such good effect that cattle advanced in numbers from 700,000 at the end of 1910 to over 1,585,000 at the end of 1929, while the number exported from about 12,000 to over 50,000.

In wide contrast to the cattle, the native horse is very small and poor, averaging less than four feet in height. With the object of making a new variety most suited to the Korean climate, the authorities are now trying cross-breeding between Mongolian mares and Japanese stallions, and the work is chiefly carried on at the horse-farm at Rankoku and Yuki in the north.

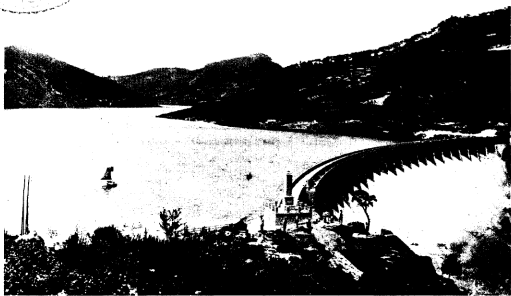
Sheep were almost unknown in Chosen, though goats were kept by some people, but in 1914 a sheep-pasturage was established at Sempo, Kogen Province, and sheep to stock it were imported from Mongolia. Since 1919, cross-breeding between Mongolian sheep and breeds of foreign origin has also been carried on there, while to encourage private enterprises a good number of sheep have been distributed among stock-farmers. In 1924 the pasturage was combined with the Rankoku stud-farm in the same province from economical considerations. Judging from the experience so far gained, sheep-breeding in Chosen seems to have some prospects before it.

As for pigs and poultry, their improvement has been fostered by import from Japan of superior breeds, and at the end of 1929 the former totalled 1,327,000 and the latter 6,185,000, both more than double the number kept at the time of annexation.

Cow-hides constitute one of the principal exports. Korean cattle furnish an excellent hide because of its large size and fine grain. The only drawbacks to its credit lie in the manner of peeling and drying, and in the presence of abrasions caused by rough treatment, but the adoption of new methods of preparation since 1911, together with the prevention of saddle-gall, has led to great progress in the art of preparing the hide for tanning, and at the present time the total output of cow-hides amounts to over 6,000,000 *kin* of which 60 per cent. is quite free from blemish. The tallow, bones, gristle, and hair, formerly thrown away as refuse, are also being increasingly utilized.



Sand-drift Prevention and Afforestation



Toshin Irrigation Reservoir

thus leased now reaches over 1,000,000 *chobu*, of which about one-third has been transferred to those meeting with success.

Though general investigation of the forests in the country was made at the time of annexation, many cases remained in which no clear line of demarkation was drawn between State-owned and private forests, and this led to perpetual litigation, so under the new provisions of 1910 local offices were charged anew with investigation of all existing forests for the settlement of their ownership and boundaries, and a committee was specially formed to decide appeals against the awards of local investigation.

The first step taken toward afforestation was the creation of model forests in 1907 on the hills near Keijo and Heijo, followed later on by similar undertakings near the towns of Suigen, Kaijo, and Taikyū. In recent years re-clothing of denuded woodlands around large centres has been taken up extensively to prevent sand-drifts and to afford a future supply of timber, and the area so covered at State expense up to 1929 totalled 38,300 *chobu*, and the number of seedlings planted 68,000,000.

The first afforestation maintained at local expense was started in Kogen Province in 1911, and the example being followed, all the provinces are now engaging in the work, the total area afforested up to 1929 reaching 15,700 *chobu* and the number of seedlings planted 57,000,000.

Afforestation under private management has also made rapid progress of late years, and the aggregate number of young trees planted up to 1929 amounted to 507,000,000 over an area of 880,000 *chobu*. Among those engaging in the work on a large scale may be mentioned the Oriental Development Company, Mitsui, Sumitomo, Yamashita, Z. Handa, K. Tagi, Katakura, Nakamura-gumi, etc.

In connection with the model farms mentioned, 3 public nurseries or seedling plantations were started in 1907, and more being formed each year they numbered 70 by the end of 1929. The principal seedlings raised at these places are the pine, oak, chestnut, poplar, larch, etc., and at first distribution was made gratis to people interested. In 1929 those maintained at national expense covered 22 *chobu* in area, raising about 1,133,000 seedlings, and

those at local expense 108 *chobu*, raising over 27,910,000 seedlings, while private undertakings accounted for over 294,578,000 seedlings covering an area of 1,700 *chobu*. Besides, every possible opportunity was seized by the authorities to arouse the interest of the people in afforestation, and to cultivate in them a love for trees. Schools were provided with lands on which to plant trees, and the 3rd of April, anniversary of the death of the first Emperoe of Japen, was fixed upon as Arbor Day, on which day universal plantation is encouraged. Thanks to all these measures, many mountains and hills once bald and dreary-looking have begun to present a refreshing greenness.

On the other hand, scientific examination and investigation of forest plants being necessary for the improvement of forestry on a sound basis, work along that line carried on since 1913 was much enlarged in scope and more experts were engaged, and in 1922 an experimental forestry station was established in a suburb of Keijo to take charge of the work in a more systematic way.

Among the few forest districts spared the ravages of wholesale deforestation, the most important is the one along the upper reaches of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers on the frontier. The first systematic exploitation of it began in 1905 when a joint institution by the Japanese and Korean Governments with a capital of 1,200,000 *yen* was formed for the purpose. This was the origin of the Forestry Station at Shingishu which, together with a similar joint enterprise of Japanese and Chinese on the other side of the Yalu, forms one of the largest suppliers of timber in this part of the world. The Station is provided with nurseries of its own, so that as trees are felled new ones may be planted in their stead. The timber felled is mostly rafted down to the lumber yard at Shingishu, where it is sawn and sold, the profit from the undertaking going to the treasury,

Fishery

Girdled on three sides by water, with a coast-line measuring more than 10,000 miles, Chosena is favourably situatend for the development of her fishery. Especially are her waters full of life-

owing to the presence of innumerable islands and indentations of the coast, as well as to the great influence of both warm and cold currents washing her shores, and the principal varieties of fish already known number some 80. But these natural advantages were almost wasted on the native fishermen who knew but little of modern methods of fishing. Since the establishment of the present régime, improvements have been introduced into fishing boats, gear, and methods, and encouragement given in various forms for the enhancement of marine production, so that the value of catches, which was only 8,000,000 *yen* at the time of annexation, rose to 65,000,000 *yen* in 1929, and that of prepared aquatic products during the same period increased from 2,650,000 to 44,815,000 *yen*.

The first law for fishery was published in 1909, and was replaced with a new law in 1912, providing for the security of exclusive fishing rights over a certain area of water, the prohibition of certain acts prejudicial to fishing in protected areas, the granting of permits to applicants according to custom as far as possible, and the prevention of individual monopolization of any fishing ground. The law was accompanied by regulations for the protection and control of fishery, placing some restrictions on the manner, season, and place of fishing, prohibiting trawling within specified zones in Korean seas, and limiting the number of whaling boats and diving apparatus. Steps were also taken to suppress the Chinese poachers appearing on the western coast, thus rendering their visits far less frequent than formerly.

The first aquatic investigation was undertaken by the authorities in 1912 with regard to the distribution of Korean fish, their movement, reproduction, and season of visits, suitability of methods employed in catching them, preparation of salted and dried fish for export, and artificial culture of certain kinds of fish and sea-weeds, and in 1922 a central organ called the Fisheries Experimental Station was established at Fusan in order to carry on the work more systematically. These and other efforts toward improvement of the fishing industry in the country have already been productive of good results. Nothing, however, has contributed more to the recent progress of Korean fishery than the increased immigration

of skilled Japanese fishermen, by whom the native fishermen have been taught to engage in deep sea fishing—a new profitable venture for the Koreans, their activity having up to then been confined to off-shore and inland waters.

With a view to promoting common interests among fishing communities, regulations were promulgated in 1912 authorizing the formation of fishermen's associations. These associations increased year by year until they reached 160 in 1929 with a combined membership of over 70,000, and their joint activities consisted in the purchase of fishing tackle, sale of fish, advance of funds, lending of boats, equipment of alarms and signals, arrangement of mooring places, etc. All are making good under the supervision and guidance of the authorities, and not a few are assisted financially by the Government.

As early as 1900 an association was founded at Fusan by fishing parties coming from Japan for protection of their business, and gradually extended the scope of its work to include the entire peninsula, but in 1912, on the enforcement of the new fishing law, some change was made in its constitution to permit of Koreans becoming members, and it enjoyed an annual subsidy from the Government. It then remained unchanged until 1923, when it was re-organized under the new regulations, and a Chosen Fisheries Association was formed in Keijo as a central institution with a similar institution in each province. The Association engages chiefly in such works as rescue at sea, free medicine for the sick, inquiry into fishing conditions, guidance of fishermen in their business, etc., and has about 130,000 members in all.

As referred to, the marine products have increased each year through improved means of fishing, exploitation of new fishing grounds, and increased efficiency of the fishermen themselves, and in the following table are given those amounting in value to over a million *yen* according to the statistics for 1928 and 1929:

	1928	1929
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Sardine	13,362,000	15,362,000
Mackerel	8,725,000	7,311,000
Sciaena	3,811,000	4,176,000

<i>Maitai</i> (Alaska Pollack)	3,080,000	2,240,000
Herring	2,841,000	2,926,000
Yellow-tail	1,827,000	1,581,000
Prawn & Shrimp	1,808,000	1,541,000
Cod	1,788,000	1,872,000
Plaice	1,748,000	1,729,000
Sea-bream	1,707,000	1,731,000
Cybiurn	1,666,000	1,845,000
Horse-mackerel	1,584,000	1,156,000
Hair-tail	1,534,000	1,718,000
Shark	—	1,058,000
Laver	3,500,000	2,272,000
Whale	1,031,000	—

Mining

The Korean peninsula is rich in minerals of various kinds, but this natural wealth, like a hidden treasure, remained untouched for a long time, and when touched at last it was mostly by foreign hands. Foreign mining activity in the peninsula dates back to the year 1896 when an American citizen named James R. Morse took the initiative in securing a concession covering Unsan Mine, and the example being followed by people of his own and other nationalities, most of the gold mines at the beginning of the present century were in the possession of foreign concessionaires.

But the mining administration in those days was in bad shape. While mines were nominally under the Government, concessions were often freely granted by the Imperial Court. In some cases a concession given at one time was revoked at another and wantonly bestowed on another party, and even the imposition of taxes depended upon the caprice of the authorities. So, following on the establishment of the protectorate régime, a mining law was promulgated in July, 1906, and the mining administration in the country became unified and consolidated. Though the law continued in force after annexation, it was soon found that it was not in accord with the changed times, and the present mining law was framed and enforced in 1916. The new law ordained that a mining

right could only be granted to Japanese citizens or to corporations created under the Japanese law, and and the minerals subject to its provisions were increased in number from 17 to 29. With regard to mining permits, the principle was adopted, except for certain reserved localities, of awarding them according to priority of application filed with the authorities, and the mining right being treated in the same manner as real estate it had to be confirmed by legal registration. The use and expropriation of land necessary for mining purposes were then determined, while other provisions were made to meet several other mining conditions. At the same time the mining right already secured by foreigners under the old régime was strictly respected and was made valid and heritable by other foreign individuals or corporations having their head office in Chosen. Toward the end of 1921 revision was made in the existing law so as to extend the scope of mining claims.

Of Korean mineral products, gold occupies the most important place, and the most noted gold mine in the country is Unsan Mine operated by an American syndicate called the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company. Next to it come Shoji Mine worked by Frenchmen, Suian Mine by Englishmen, and Sansei and Koyo Mines by Japanese.

Formerly the mining industry in Chosen was conducted in a primitive way except where certain foreigners were concerned, so the Government tried to induce Japanese mining firms to invest funds in Chosen and start undertakings, but it was not until after the annexation that Japanese began to play an important rôle in the Korean mining field. In fact, their activity dates only from the year 1911 when some Japanese capitalists, who had held back on account of the unsettled state of the peninsula, at last entered the arena, and the gold fields, so far known, being already occupied by men of other nationalities, turned their attention to other directions, principally iron and coal. Chief among the enterprises thus initiated may be mentioned the smelting plant of the Kuhara Mining Company at Chinnampo, the ore-dressing factory of the Japan Mineral Company at Roryoshin, and the iron foundry of the Mitsubishi Iron Company at Kenjiho.

Nearly every kind of useful mineral, except sulphur, petroleum,

and asphalt, is to be found in plenty within the country, especially gold, iron, anthracite, and graphite. During the European War the mining boom in the country was such as was never experienced before, but the post-bellum economic situation caused considerable reduction in the demand for Korean mineral products, and led to the closing down of mines in rapid succession, with consequent decrease in the output of minerals. However, prices and wages, both soaring high while the rush was on, have lately shown a tendency to drop, and this naturally reacting on the cost of production, the mining business in Chosen has again taken on a forward movement. In the following table is given the production in value of the principal minerals in recent years as compared with that at the time of annexation.

Mineral	1929	1928	1927	1921	1910
Pig Iron	6,795,834	7,352,924	6,523,350	4,819,843	—
Coal	6,321,435	5,769,289	5,266,313	3,192,262	388,781
Gold	5,848,720	5,533,719	5,725,457	2,992,021	3,744,957
Iron Ore	3,153,988	3,042,979	2,889,544	1,716,170	421,462
Concentrates	495,208	373,630	345,613	1,489,132	246,631
Gold & Silver Ore . .	1,353,133	1,440,870	1,056,344	537,412	262,092
Placer Gold	25,938	159,067	493,474	359,260	821,609
Graphite	592,159	440,738	493,951	208,902	153,477
Silver	59,820	59,645	54,288	4,775	6,555
Blister Copper	1,343,683	1,027,319	890,737	17,936	—
Zinc	85,004	104,041	79,828	4,798	—
Lead	129,523	274,593	236,366	—	—
Tungsten	8,048	66,722	—	—	—
Others	354,315	489,736	313,953	374,617	21,483
Total	26,488,366	26,434,972	24,169,229	15,537,225	6,067,952

Commerce and Manufacture

From olden times it has been customary among the Koreans to sell and buy at markets periodically held in various important towns, and even to-day the greater part of the internal trade is carried on in this manner. A market is, as a rule, opened every fifth or sixth day, and on that day people come together from far and near to get their supplies of food, clothing materials, cattle, and other necessities of life. Such markets at present number more than 1,300 throughout the country, and their annual transactions amount to over 180,000,000 *yen*. Though in recent years shops have become quite the fashion in the larger towns, the markets still constitute an important element in Korean commercial life, and some of them have a national fame, like the medicine market in Taikyū and the cattle market in Suigen.

This system of trade, which was undoubtedly called into being by necessity, has of course its own merits and demerits, and when properly regulated and protected contributes much to local economy. So in September, 1914, regulations for markets were finally published, providing in detail for their formation, management, and supervision. But things are running their course, and with the growing influence of modern shops the market system is gradually giving way to a more advanced form of doing business.

Spot markets, so-called, carrying on transactions by description or by showing samples, are held daily, and are subject to strict Government control. Up to the end of 1929 permission had been given for the establishment of two in Keijo and one each in eight other centres, or 10 in all, of which the one incorporated in Keijo deals in securities, the others in grain only.

Specific regulations for business companies were issued in 1911, subjecting all to licence by the authorities, thereby preventing the establishment of illegal or bubble corporations. In 1920, however, these regulations were abolished that more freedom might be enjoyed by those starting companies, joint-stock or otherwise, except exchanges and insurance companies, both of which being of a different nature from other undertakings were left subject to the old provisions. Many companies have since come into existence

with the general growth of industry, and at the end of 1929 those having their main offices in Chosen numbered over 1,760, showing a remarkable advance since the annexation when there were only 150 of them. Classified according to the object for which they were founded they make the following showing.

	1929	1928	1925	1920	1911
Agriculture & Forestry . .	89	78	66	49	12
Commerce	589	495	441	157	76
Manufacture	469	440	279	125	27
Fishery	23	27	23	23	1
Mining	15	12	10	7	1
Banking	142	132	99	44	19
Transportation	183	148	105	81	19
Gas & Electricity . . .	51	46	43	20	7
Others	209	168	123	28	—
Total	1,763	1,547	1,189	544	152

In order to portray to the general public the business condition of Chosen and to stimulate her development industrially, a commercial museum was established in Keijo in 1912, and later on a museum of local products in every province. For the same purpose exhibitions were often held in Keijo and elsewhere, and exhibitions in Japan were also made use of by exhibiting Korean products in them to as great an extent as possible. In 1925, regulations for Chambers of Commerce were issued, whereby separate chambers for Japanese and Koreans were no longer allowed, and only one with a joint membership of both peoples was permitted to exist in any one centre. These organs now number 9, all situated in the principal towns.

Another important factor to which the commercial development in the peninsula is directly indebted, was the standardising of weights and measures. As they had for long no definite standard, entailing

a great deal of trouble and uncertainty in business life, a radical reform was at last introduced in September, 1909, making their units and denominations identical with those current in Japan, though it was not until 1912 that the entire country was brought into line with the system. Further, following in the wake of the homeland, which adopted the metric system in 1924, it was decided to enforce it in Chosen also from the year 1926.

The Koreans of old were excellent artists and workers in weaving, ceramics, and metal casting, and that these arts once attained a high degree of development is evidenced by the many excellent works still left, chiefly in the form of domestic industry. On the advent of the present régime, therefore, efforts were put forth to revive these ancient arts, as well as to introduce modern mechanical arts, and one of the first steps taken to that end was the establishment in Keijo of an up-to-date technical school in 1909, followed by the erection of a Central Laboratory in 1912 for the exclusive conduct of scientific experiments in connexion with all branches of Korean manufacturing industry.

The manufacturing industry, though still in its infancy, has made such advance since 1916, being favourably influenced by the European war that the total value of manufactured articles amounted to over 392,530,000 *yen* in 1928, this being over twenty times as large as that for 1911 in which year they were valued at 15,645,000 *yen*. Chosen holds out promise for great development in manufactures, as she has a large supply of material and labour—two factors most favourable to the expansion of industrial interests—so that with sufficient capital and the equipment of modern factories Chosen can hardly fail to become an important industrial country.

Except for some few run by Japanese and foreigners, factories on modern lines were practically non-existent in Chosen prior to the European War, but the abnormal conditions induced by that great event quickly brought about a change, and in 1929 the number of factories and workshops, only 150 employing 8,200 hands in 1910, increased to 5,000 employing about 100,000 hands with an aggregate capital of 550,000,000 *yen*.

The most important manufactures are (1) cotton, hemp, and silk tissues, the total value of their output increased from 5,000,000

yen in 1911 to 30,387,000 *yen* in 1929 though the demand for them is still largely met by import. While the larger part of the raw cotton is still exported to Japan, owing to the absence of skilled workers and capital, cotton manufacturing was started on a large and systematic scale by the Chosen Spinning Co. at Fusan in 1922, (2) paper, production of which increased from 382,000 *yen* in 1911 to 4,300,000 *yen* in 1929, is mostly of home and hand make. Of late years the demand for foreign papers has grown considerably, the total value imported rising from 800,000 *yen* in 1911 to 8,000,000 *yen* in 1929; (3) ceramics, for which the Onoda Cement Co. started a branch establishment in Heijo in 1919, followed later on by the Japan Pottery Co. at Fusan, has a yearly output valued at about 13,000,000 *yen*; (4) *saké*, the demand for which is increasing with the growth of the Japanese population in this country, increased in production from 740,000 *yen* in 1911 to 600,000 *yen* in 1929 while import from Japan still amounted to 1,400,000 *yen*; (5) iron-wares, formerly consisting of crude articles for daily use, are now being produced on a larger scale to the yearly amount of some 5,000,000 *yen*, but the larger part of the supply still depends on import; (6) leather with an output of 3 million *yen* looks very promising, several tanyards having been established in the country, the chief among them being the one at Yeitoho, (7) sugar, the manufacture of this article was started in Heijo by the Japan Sugar Co. in 1920, and the output of it amounted in value to over 13,000,000 *yen* in 1929; (8) wangle matting, a Korean speciality made of wangle, gives promise even as an article of export, the output in 1929 being 2,000,000 *yen*; flour, vegetable oils, washing soap, etc., are also worthy of notice as being among the country's profitable enterprises.

EDUCATION

Introductory

Korean education of old centred in the study of Confucianism, and had as its ultimate goal the making of public servants. Pupils first entered the *Sohltang*, or private common school, found in every town and village, and there they were taught to read and write Chinese ideographs. For a more advanced course, they went to the *Hang-yo*, or public higher school established in every district, after which they proceeded to the Sekin-kan at Keijo, the highest seat of learning in the country. Graduates from this institution sat for the civil service examination, and successful candidates were eligible for official positions for all time. This system prospered for centuries, but on the abolition of it in 1894 these old schools continued in name only with the exception of the *Sohltang*, which still carried on as before. In 1895 the Korean Government, following the advice and example of Japan, introduced a new educational system, and founded elementary schools throughout the country as well as a few higher schools in Keijo, but these failed to bring about gratifying results owing to insufficiency of the right men for teaching and management. About this time there came into being many private schools, most of which were maintained by foreign Christian missionaries as part of their mission work, and by the year 1905 the number of such schools had increased considerably.

On the advent of the protectorate régime in 1906 steps were taken to reform the existing system, laying particular stress upon elementary education, and this was mainly effected through the agency of Japanese educationists. After annexation, public education in the country was established on modern lines in conformity with the principles set forth in the Imperial Rescript on Education, and year by year new schools were started to keep pace with the increased desire of Koreans in general for education. While the system in Chosen is similar to that in Japan, the difference in language and customs of the two peoples has necessitated division

of the schools into two kinds, as far as elementary instruction is concerned, one for Koreans and the other for Japanese. However, the course of study, qualification of graduates, and connexion with higher schools are now quite the same in both cases. At present, as educational organs, elementary and secondary, for Koreans there are common schools, higher common schools, and girls' higher common schools, and for Japanese, primary schools, middle schools, and girls' high schools. For the co-education of both races there are industrial schools, normal schools, and professional schools.

After the government re-organization in 1919 great efforts were put forth for the spread of fuller education, and greater proficiency and efficiency on the part of educationists was encouraged. For this purpose, teachers of elementary schools were called to attend periodic courses held in Keijo or elsewhere, or sent to Japan on tours of observation, and teachers of higher schools were sent to Japan to specialize in their own studies, or ordered abroad to make inquiry into occidental educational conditions. For the supply of secondary school instructors promising candidates are sent to Japan for proper training, while a number of scholars are yearly sent abroad for further study, preparatory to a professorship in the university or other high institution in this land.

As already alluded to, in an old school for Korean children nothing but Chinese writing and classics was taught, and pupils derived from them little practical knowledge of daily life, whereas in founding modern schools these subjects were given much less importance, and new subjects, such as arithmetic, geography, the Japanese language, etc., were included in the curriculum. Koreans at first objected to the comparative neglect of their time-honoured studies, and above all regarded with a great deal of suspicion the teaching of Japanese, which was made too much of in their eyes, believing it was being forced on their children in order to supplant their own language, and thus destroy their national characteristics in the long run. This misconception prevailed widely among the conservative people, and difficulty was encountered in enrolling pupils, despite the fact that tuition and text-books were all free. Thanks, however, to the earnest and patient efforts of the authorities to remove all misgivings, the people gradually came to the realization of their

true motives, and pupils began to seek modern education in ever-increasing number.

Reforms in Educational System

Following on the annexation an educational ordinance and its pertinent regulations were promulgated in 1911 to secure a sound educational system for Chosen. But the passage of ten years wrought so remarkable a change in every aspect of Korean life that the system fell far behind the actual needs of the country. Consequently, in 1920 a special committee was organized to study what reforms could be made in the system in force, and the decision reached by it served as the basis for the formation of a new educational ordinance which was issued in 1922. By the new ordinance not only were more educational facilities provided but the educational standard of Koreans was raised, on the principle that they should be afforded equal opportunity under one and the same system as the Japanese.

Elementary education in the country is not compulsory as it is in Japan. Though it is still given in institutions separately established for Koreans and Japanese, the rules governing them with reference to period of study, entrance qualification, subjects of study, hours of instruction per week, etc., are essentially the same, the only points of difference being :

- 1 The Korean language is made an obligatory subject for a school for Koreans, while it is optional in a school for Japanese.
- 2 The teaching of Korean history and geography is particularly emphasized in a school for Koreans.
- 3 Different text-books may be used in view of the difference in language and customs of the two peoples. For instance, a school for Japanese children may use text books compiled by the Educational Department in Japan, and a school for Korean children may use those compiled by the Chosen Administration.
- 4 The period of study in a Korean common school is six years as a rule, though it may be shortened to five or four under special conditions. A higher or supplementary course of two years may be attached to this school.

- 5 A public primary school for Japanese is founded and maintained by a School Association, and a public common school for Koreans by the School Expenditure Body of a municipality or district.

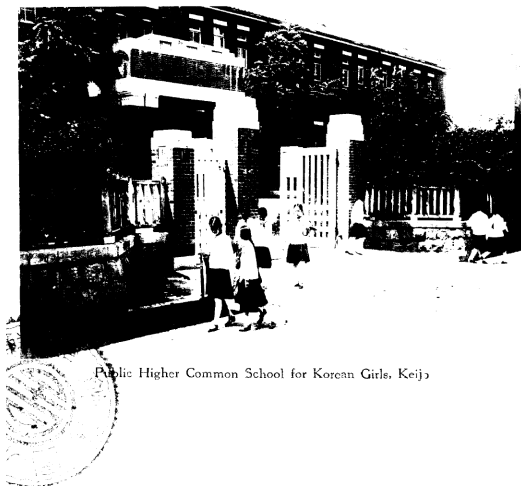
In drawing up the scheme for common education, the establishment of separate schools for Koreans and Japanese was maintained, but the new ordinance provides for converse admission by the two schools of children in certain circumstances, so that Korean pupils may be admitted to a public school for Japanese, and *vice versa*. This method was already in vogue in a measure as a matter of expediency, and at present many Korean pupils are availing themselves of this provision.

Private Schools

For the governing of private schools for Koreans special regulations were issued in 1911 and revised in 1915, but in 1920 further revision was made, by which all former restrictions were removed save for the inclusion of morals and the national language as compulsory subjects in all private schools, and freedom was given them to include religious instruction in their curricula. Again in March, 1922, the regulations were revised in part by striking out certain conditions for recognition of teachers in private schools that their engagement might be more facilitated, and at the same time a private school of secondary or higher grade was required to be incorporated as a juridical person so as to guarantee its proper maintenance. With the enforcement of the new educational ordinance and its by-laws in April, 1922, all accredited schools in existence were made subject to the new conditions, but private high institutions unable at once to fulfil the government requirements in regard to equipment and finance were allowed to work for a time under the old regulations.

Koreans Studying in Japan

In 1922, the regulations for Korean students in Japan were revised,



Public Higher Common School for Korean Girls, Keijo



Public Common School for Koreans, Keijo

undertaken in the hope of their being brought up to date in response to the needs of the times.

The total number of all text books required prior to the year 1919 was no more than a million, but, increasing very rapidly with the annual growth in school attendance, it reached over 2,660,000 in 1921, and 4,460,000 in 1923, after which, however, the demand being affected by the hard times, it fell to 2,617,000 in 1929.

Elementary and Secondary Education

Establishment of common schools for Koreans was started in 1906, the first year of the protectorate régime, and by the year 1910 they numbered 100 altogether, including 40 private schools of good standing. After annexation, their number increased annually by leaps and bounds, and the year 1919 saw a total of 482 throughout the land. As they were mostly situated in the towns, common education in rural districts spread but slowly, and to remedy this shortcoming, a plan was formed to augment these organs in the course of four years from 1919 at the rate of at least one school to every three villages, and in 1922 there were about 900 public common schools distributed in the provinces, thus doubling the number for 1919. Provision was made for further increase as far as means would allow, and the number reached about 1,600 in 1929.

The first public school for primary education of Japanese in Chosen was founded at Fusan as early as 1877 under the name of Kyoritsu Gakko, and this was followed by the establishment of similar schools in Keijo and a dozen other towns in which Japanese were more or less numerous. The number of schools grew rapidly after the introduction of the protectorate régime until it reached 54 in 1908. At the beginning of the present régime some 120 schools were in existence, but the steady increase in them brought their number to as many as 464 in the year 1929.

For the secondary education of Korean boys there were in 1929 two public higher common schools in Keijo and one or more in each of the provinces, the total being fifteen. Of these, two were established before the annexation, and the remainder all date from

the year 1916 onward. Besides these, nine similar schools were maintained by individuals or juridical persons, and for the secondary education of Korean girls there were six public and nine private schools.

As secondary educational organs for Japanese boys and girls there are now eleven middle schools and twenty-four girls' high schools in Keijo and other towns. All the secondary schools have a course of five years for boys and four to five years for girls.

Industrial and Professional Education

Industrial education in Chosen is still young in career. Since the annexation, however, the authorities are paying ever greater attention to this branch of Korean education, and as nothing is more essential than the cultivation of the habit of industry and economy among the Koreans, whose mentality is generally averse from labour, the work of these schools was so arranged that the practical and not the theoretical side of it received foremost attention. This arrangement was strongly accentuated in agricultural schools, and though at the beginning pupils showed much distaste at the insistence on actual training, they gradually came to realize that there is dignity in manual labour.

In 1909 the industrial schools comprised 23 agricultural, 2 sericultural, 15 commercial, 1 commercial-technical, 1 industrial, 4 fishery, and 69 elementary industrial, all maintained as public institutions except for five private commercial ones. In addition there were an agricultural-forestry school in Suigen and a polytechnic school in Keijo maintained at State expense.

For higher vocational education in Chosen it was provided by law that schools for the purpose should have a course of three or four years, admit those over 16 years of age graduating from a higher common school or having scholarship of equal standard, and give instruction in advanced arts and sciences, but this was not acted upon until 1915, when the spread of secondary education made possible the enforcement of these regulations. The revision in the educational system in 1922 necessitated also the introduction of

reform in the organization of government higher schools, and this was done on the principle of making them equal to those in Japan itself. At present there are five such schools, all in or near Keijo. In addition, there are five private institutions of high standing maintained, with one exception, by foreign Christian missions.

Keijo Law College, formerly called the Law School, was under the control of the Korean Government, having as its object the training of judicial officials. In 1911 it was reorganized and in 1916 raised to its present status. It aims at giving special instruction in law and economics.

Keijo Medical College was first established in the days of the Korean Government as a department of the government hospital, and in 1910 was transferred to the hands of the present administration. In 1916 it was raised to its present status, and has in view the training of men in modern medical knowledge and ability.

Keijo Higher Technical School has as its object the turning-out of high-grade experts and managers for the industrial development of Chosen. It was founded in 1905 by the former Korean Government, and came under Japanese control in 1910. In 1916 it was raised to its present status, the courses offered being weaving, applied chemistry, civil engineering, architecture, and mining.

Suigen Higher Agricultural-Dendrological School gives a special education in agriculture and forestry. The school was originally attached to the Model Farm at Suigen and was opened in 1906. After the annexation great improvement was made in its organization, and in 1918 it was raised to its present status, the work being divided into two courses, agricultural and dendrological.

Keijo Higher Commercial School had its origin in the Keijo branch of the Oriental Association School founded in 1907, becoming independent of the mother institution in Tokyo ten years later, with the special object of turning out men of affairs needed for the business development of this country. In 1921 the institution was reorganized under its present name, and in 1922 was transferred to the Government.

The plan of establishing a State University in Keijo was launched in 1922 and is now completed. As preliminary work a preparatory school was built in Seiryori, an eastern suburb of the city, and the

school was opened in May, 1924. The period of study is two years, the work being divided into two courses, literary and scientific, and the entrance qualification is completion of the full course of a middle school or higher common school. The university itself, located in the north-east of the city, was opened in May, 1926, with graduates of the preparatory course as nucleus. It comprises, law, literature, and medical colleges and the study of oriental institutions, culture, and medicine will be a feature of the University.

Normal Education

Until quite recently there were no regular normal schools, their place being taken by teachers' training courses specially attached to government secondary schools to meet the growing demand for teachers, but these failing to keep pace with the rapid expansion in primary education, a government normal school was started in Keijo in 1121 with a five-year general and a one-year special course. In 1922 a public normal school was founded in South Chusei Province with a course of three years for the training of common school teachers, and the following year found all other provinces following suit. For the supply of female teachers a training course was opened in Keijo Normal School in 1925, and at the same time the training course specially attached to the Girls' Higher Common School in Keijo was dropped.

In the following table comparison is made of the educational organs existing at the time of annexation and those of to-day.

Schools	1929		1919		1911	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
Primary School	464	64,963	380	42,811	128	15,509
Common School	1,627	471,083	482	89,288	172	20,121
Middle School	11	5,770	5	2,010	1	205
Higher Common School .	24	11,996	12	3,156	5	819
Girls' High School . . .	24	7,713	11	1,905	3	515

(Continued)

Schools	1929		1919		1911	
	Schools	Student	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
Girls' Higher Common School	16	4,197	6	687	2	394
Normal School	16	1,841	—	—	—	—
Industrial School	51	12,887	25	2,843	20	961
Elementary Industrial School	69	3,517	78	1,650	3	93
Professional School	11	2,106	8	901	5	409
University Preparatory School	1	295	—	—	—	—
University	1	552	—	—	—	—
Unrecognized School	528	57,798	749	39,247	1,667	71,763
Kindergarten	205	11,253	21	1,367	6	606

Besides these, the *sohtang*, old-fashioned native schools principally teaching the Chinese classics and brush-writing, still exist in large number throughout the country, but in inverse ratio to the growing influence of modern public education they are becoming fewer every year.

Spread of Japanese Language

After the annexation the universal use of the Japanese language was particularly emphasized, and Korean common schools were required to allot 9 to 12 hours a week to the language and also to make fair use of it in teaching other subjects, while higher schools were encouraged to use it as the ordinary medium for giving instruction in addition to making it one of the subjects of study. Night schools and classes for the teaching of Japanese to young men in the country were also formed in large number. Fortunately, the marked aptitude of Koreans for linguistic study, and the general interest in it shown by the people, have greatly aided the work. The proportion of Koreans more or less conversant with the language to the entire population was 7 per 1,000 in 1913; 33 in 1922; and 76 in 1929.

Encouragement of Korean Language

It goes without saying that knowledge of the Korean language is very useful for Japanese in dealing with Koreans, since in many cases grievous misapprehension arises chiefly from the lack of knowledge of Korean on the part of the Japanese, so the Government has specially encouraged Japanese officials in constant touch with the people to learn the language, and in 1921 introduced the system of giving extra pay to those proving themselves versed in it. To qualify for this privilege the candidate must pass an examination held every year, and the number of successful candidates so far is over 3,340 all told, of whom some have been certified proficient without examination.

Education of Koreans beyond the Frontier

Koreans living beyond the frontier now exceed a million and are largely found in communities of their own on the Chinese side of the Yalu and Tumen, in South Ussuri, and alongside the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria. In olden times Koreans were prohibited by the Government from crossing the two rivers mentioned, so as to avoid all occasion for trouble and confusion on the frontier, and anyone doing so was condemned to death by the "across river" law.

Fifty years ago the enforcement of this ban became lax by degrees, and the people took advantage of this to go over the frontier in increasing numbers. Although these emigrants were honest peasants in general, they had very few chances of enjoying the benefits of civilization as they usually settled down in out-of-the-way regions, and their life in general was one of great hardship and insecurity owing to the presence of Chinese bandits and vagabond Koreans. So the Government decided to make provision for their protection as well as for their enlightenment.

In July, 1908, the Government founded a common school in Yongjung, Chientao, as the first of its kind for the education of Koreans in the borderlands, This was followed, after annexation,

by the erection of similar schools in several important places, and to them volunteer teachers were sent, free text-books supplied, and subventions granted to the amount of 200,000 *yen* in the year 1929.

Art Exhibition

Korean arts, though they show a brilliant record in the Koryo Era, began to decline in later years owing to the baneful effects of misgovernment, and toward the end of the Yi Era they fell into a most miserable condition. In recent years, however, signs of revival have presented themselves along with the progress of general culture in the peninsula.

The authorities perceiving this new tendency, drew up a plan for encouraging the advancement of Korean arts, and in January, 1922, issued regulations providing for an art exhibition to be held once a year, the exhibits to be pictures of the oriental and western schools, sculptures, and the judging committee to be composed of noted connoisseurs, both Japanese and Korean. The first exhibition was held in Keijo in June following, the objects on view numbering 217, attracting 2,800 visitors, and succeeding exhibitions were equally successful, the eighth one in June, 1929, showing 337 exhibits visited by over 22,000 art-lovers. Each time medals or certificates of merit were awarded to those works showing special skill.

Government Library

After long-continued effort to establish a Government Library in Keijo the plan took definite shape in November, 1923, when regulations governing it were formulated, and the Library was completed and opened to the public in April, 1925, with an efficient male staff in charge. The collection of books, including ancient and foreign books, so far reaches over 40,000, while visitors to the Library average 22,000 a month, showing a tendency to increase.

Investigation of Historic Remains

The investigation of Korean historic remains was set on foot in 1909, and is still carried on under the present régime. The first stage being completed by the year 1915, its results were duly published, but as the work was confined to only a few of the many historic remains in existence, a five-year programme was next introduced for a similar undertaking to be carried on throughout the entire land, and this was begun in September, 1916, and completed in March, 1921, during which time all sorts of ruins and antiquities representing the civilization of their own period were fully examined. Each year the reports sent in were published, and in illustration of them eight elaborate albums have already been compiled. In this way the most important and interesting relics in Chosen have been made known to the world, but there being still more to be done along this line a thirteen-year programme from 1921 onward was formulated.

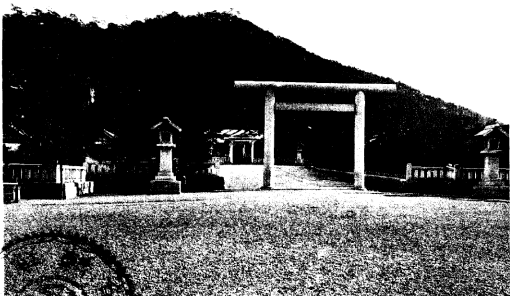
In July, 1921, regulations were issued for the preservation of historic ruins and relics, requiring entry to be made of all those decidedly worth of preservation in a register, new discoveries to be reported without delay, and official sanction to be obtained for their removal, repair, or disposal, and the number finding place in the register so far totals 385, while those put in repair and maintained at national expense or by government aid number 140 comprising tombs, mounds, monuments, edifices, pavilions, storeyed-gates, stone images, etc.

The Korean arts originally developed with Buddhism as their incentive. It is a fact that in the palmy days of Korean Buddhism various styles of architecture came into being, and not a few of the buildings remaining are now found very valuable as material for the study of ancient oriental arts. Even so, most of them were being allowed to fall into decay, so the Government arranged to have them properly cared for.

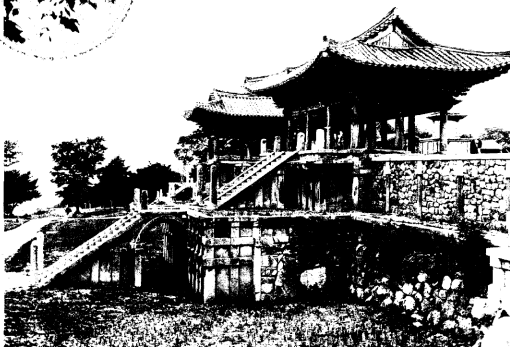
The Museum in which many treasures of ancient art are preserved, stands in the grounds of Keifuku or North Palace., Keijo. It was established at the time of the Products Exhibition held in 1915 to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the present régime. The

exhibits are classified according as they are illustrative of the institutions, customs and manners, literature, religions, and arts of ancient Korea, and they now number some 10,800, including fine specimens of Japanese, Chinese, and Indian work.

Visitors to the Museum during 1928 numbered 50,000 including 1,300 foreigners, averaging 4,000 month.



Chosen Shrine, Keijo



Bukkoku-ji (ancient Buddhist temple) near Keishu

ancient Korean architecture, were left in ruins or allowed to decay. Such was the decline of Buddhism which played a most significant rôle in the development of Korean culture, but this state of affairs ceased to continue after the annexation, for in September, 1911, a new religious ordinance was promulgated, removing former restrictions, giving freedom of propagation, protection to temples, and raising the status of the priesthood. Thus the cult began to revive after lying at a very low ebb for hundreds of years. At present there are 31 head and 1,300 branch temples with 5,800 priests, 630 nuns and 169,000 adherents.

There exist several religions of native origin, though they are not recognized by the State as having the true ring. Among them are the Tendo-kyo and the Jiten-kyo, each a mixture of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Taikyoku-kyo and the Jindo-kyo which profess a revived form of Confucianism, the Dankun-kyo which worships Dankun, commonly accepted as the originator of the Korean race, and other sects which are simply superstitious beliefs. In prosperity, the Tendo-kyo leads with a following of about 80,000. The rest are hardly worth mentioning.

From very early times the vicious custom of mixing up religion and politics prevailed in Chosen. During the four centuries of the Koryo era Buddhism exercised so baneful an influence over politics that the decline and downfall of it were largely due to that fact. This abuse is more clearly in evidence in the case of the Tendo-kyo, founded sixty years ago, for its founder was executed by the Government "for seducing the people by evil teaching," and his successor also met the same fate on account of his participation in the Tonghak rebellion in 1894. These and other instances show that the entry of religion into statecraft was no rare occurrence in Chosen, so it is not surprising that the independence agitation in 1919 carried with it a religious colouring.

Religions from Japan

Shintoism (Way of Gods), the indigeous cult of Japan existing from earliest times, is a form of nature and ancestor worship with

simple rites peculiar to itself, but its propagation in Chosen does not date very far back and its activities have chiefly been among Japanese residents. Of the several sects introduced the Tenri-kyo and Konko-kyo are found the most vigorous, especially the former, and finding it necessary to work among Koreans as well, it has established a preachers' training institute in Keijo. At the end of 1929 the temples of all sects in Chosen numbered over 174, preachers 320, and believers more than 76,000, of whom 8,000 were Koreans.

Of Japanese Buddhist sects, the Shin-shu was the first to start propaganda in Chosen, and its priests entered Fusan, the first and nearest port to Japan, in the early years of Bunsei. Later, as other important ports were opened to trade, three other sects, the Jodo-shu, Sodo-shu, and Nichiren-shu, sent men into the country, and after the annexation minor sects became eager to follow their example. At present there are nine sects working throughout the land, and at the end of 1929 their preaching houses numbered 348, priests 452, temples 101, and believers 263,000, of whom 7,500 were Koreans. As with Shintoism, their mission was primarily for Japanese, but in recent years they have begun to extend their work among the native population, and have founded educational and charitable institutions in some few centres.

Christianity

Propagation of Christianity in Chosen owes its origin to an official mission sent to Peking by the Korean king in the latter half of the 18th century, which brought back with it a Roman Catholic Bible and other Christian books. With the central province as its stronghold Roman Catholicism gradually spread into the south, but as its doctrine ran counter to the native custom of ancestor-worship, it was placed under a ban in the reign of King Seiso, that is, in 1784, when its converts were subjected to persecution, and its literature confiscated or denied entry, and though the ban was relaxed at times, it repeatedly met with great opposition and made little headway.

The first foreign missionary to enter the once hermit kingdom was a Frenchman named Pierre Maubant, who in 1833 made his way into Keijo as a thread enters the needle's eye, and he was soon followed by two comrades. Owing to their devoted efforts the number of converts steadily increased, and the Government, alarmed at the rapidity with which the new faith gained influence among the people, issued a prohibition law in 1839, which led to the arrest and torture of converts, irrespective of sex or age, and many were even put to death, but nothing daunted, the evangelists still pursued their work. Not only did they endeavour to win souls through their teaching, but they printed and distributed tracts, and established schools and dispensaries, so that by the year 1863 the number of converts reached as high as 18,000, including not a few persons in authority, and at the same time the attitude of the Government toward them became much more lenient.

At the beginning of 1866 a Russian warship appeared at Gensan and demanded the opening of trade with Chosen. The Korean Government, not knowing what to do at this unwelcome event, desired the French missionaries to intervene, promising to give them unstinted freedom in their evangelistic work as a reward, but at this juncture a strong anti-Christian feeling arose among the high Korean authorities, and to reinforce it news was received that a wholesale massacre of Christians was being carried on in Peking and that the dreaded Russian vessel had suddenly vanished from sight. On this the Regent, having nothing to fear, changed his policy and decided to follow the reported Chinese example. He revived the prohibition law for the extirpation of all Catholics in the country, and it is said that during the persecution which followed, 30,000 people in all were martyred, including the French missionaries; thus the work of twenty years of sowing and harvesting at great sacrifice was at once destroyed. After 1873, however, when the despotic Regent retired into private life, the Catholic mission began to recover its lost influence, and in 1882 religious freedom was fully recognized as a result of diplomatic relations being established between Chosen and foreign nations. At present there are 280 Catholic churches with 60,137 members, including 648 Japanese, and 136 preachers, including 78 foreigners.



French Catholic Cathedral, Keijo



Pagoda Park, Keijo

In regard to the administration of religious affairs in Chosen, a new office called the Religious Section was instituted in the Government-General in 1919, and in the following year the regulations relating to religious propagation were revised, whereby various procedures were greatly simplified and all vexatious restrictions removed. Another reform effected in the meantime was the extension of the privilege to religious bodies to establish themselves as foundational juridical persons. Hitherto most church properties had been registered in the name of private individuals, and this method was attended with great disadvantage to those held responsible for them. Consequently, foreign missionaries long desired to have their mission properties recognized as legal persons, and this the Government finally decided to allow.

CHARITY AND RELIEF

Of the relief works undertaken by the authorities the more important comprise succour of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of the sick or dying on the road, alms to the decrepit, invalid, crippled, and disabled, care of orphans, education of the blind and deaf-mutes, etc., and for each of them a relief fund has been founded with the aid of the Imperial bounties granted on special occasions. Flood and drought are the two great disasters frequently visiting the country, and during 1919, when a long and severe drought prevailed in several of the provinces, the like of which had never been experienced for scores of years past, over ten million *yen* was defrayed from the national treasury and other sources to be expended in relief works for the sufferers numbering over half a million. Besides, every time a serious calamity occurs in Chosen some amount, according to the extent of damage, is donated from the Privy Purse for the relief of the stricken people, and this has been done many times since the annexation.

Formerly, treatment of persons found sick or dying on the road devolved upon the nearest town or village office. This was rarely any great burden in the country districts owing to the infrequency of such cases, but it was far otherwise in the cities and towns where the traffic of strangers is more frequent, and the only cities provided with relief stations for the purpose were Keijo, Jinsen, and Taikyu. The authorities, therefore, encouraged benevolent persons, whether secular or religious, in the larger towns to establish private institutions of the same kind by promising to give them financial help, and such now exist in Keijo and sixteen other centres.

For the nurture and education of orphans, the blind and deaf-mute, the Saisei-in or Charity Asylum in Keijo was established in 1912 with a portion of the Imperial donation granted at the time. Since its foundation the Asylum has taken in nearly 1,000 orphans in all, the inmates in 1929 numbering 227, mostly

Koreans. They are given a training in agriculture on the farm attached to the institution after finishing the common school course of six years. In the blind and deaf-mute department, three years training in acupuncture and massage for the blind and five years in sewing for the deaf-mutes is given to fit them for self-support, and there is no obligatory term of service imposed on them after their graduation. The blinded number 34 at present and the deaf-mutes 71.

Free treatment of the needy sick is taken up by each government hospital in Keijo and provincial towns as part of its work, and for remote parts of the country, doctors from the nearest provincial hospital are sent out. Similar care is also taken for Koreans living beyond the frontier and lacking in medical provisions, and in 1918 a charity hospital was especially established in Chientao for the welfare of the Koreans there. Apart from the Government undertakings, the country is greatly indebted to foreign Christian missionaries for its medical welfare. Every mission station is provided with medical missionaries and nurses, and throughout the land there are 24 mission hospitals, including 3 leper homes. Keijo has the largest and oldest of them called Severance Hospital, and attached to it is a medical college in which Korean doctors and nurses are trained.

Besides the above mentioned, there are other religious organizations of philanthropic nature, among which may be mentioned the Roman Catholic Orphanages in Keijo and Taikyū and the Salvation Army's Home for Children in Keijo, and good Samaritan work is being done by each of them.

Reformatory work in Chosen is of very recent origin, and regulations relating to it were issued in September, 1923, resulting in the establishment of a reformatory at Yeiko near Gensan under the name of Yeiko Gakko. At present the number of its inmates is 73, and they are given a training in carpentry, farming, or fishing, in addition to an ordinary schooling.

Social undertakings directed by the Chosen Administration were in the sole charge of what was known as the Second Section of the Internal Affairs Bureau until July, 1921, when the section was remodelled and renamed the Social Works Section, and this was followed by the formation of a similar office in many of the

provinces. Since 1921 the amount of government subvention to private organizations for social works has been increased with a view to helping on their development more effectively.

In view of the growing housing problem harassing cities in general, Keijo and Taikyu began to take the lead in erecting houses and renting them at moderate rates, and to regulate the prices of commodities public markets were established in the above-mentioned and other cities. Establishment of public bath-houses, public employment offices, personal advisory agencies, public pawnshops, lodging houses for labourers, people's luncheon-rooms, barber-shops, etc., has also been started in many of the principal centres.

SANITATION

Outline

Until recently Korean sanitation was in a most backward state, for the country had few native doctors possessed of modern knowledge and skill, and the sick were usually placed at the mercy of practitioners of the old Chinese school or of witches or exorcists, instead of being rationally treated, while the lack of proper sanitary arrangements and even good drinking water gave constant rise to various infectious diseases. As medical agencies worthy of the name, there was but a handful of Japanese doctors and foreign medical missionaries practising in Keijo and a few other towns.

Early in the protectorate period, therefore, the first step taken toward sanitary reform was the establishment of a modern hospital called the Tai-Han I-in (Korean general hospital) in Keijo, and Dr. S. Sato, a celebrated surgeon in Japan at the time, was made head of it. On the advent of the present régime, further measures were taken for improvement of the existing system, and not only was the Government Hospital (former Tai-Han I-in) enlarged but similar organs were set up in the provinces, public doctors were appointed to remote districts, special physicians engaged for circuit work in parts difficult of access, and a segregating station for lepers was established on Shoroku Island off the south coast, a place noted for its salubrious climate. Nor did the service along this line stop here, for care was taken that even those Koreans living in the remote borderlands might have medical facilities within easier reach of them.

The authorities next took in hand the matter of drinking water and made the construction or extension of waterworks possible in many of the chief towns; they also encouraged the digging of public wells throughout the land. At the same time a considerable sum of money was yearly defrayed to permit of timely action being taken for prevention of epidemics, with the result that even small-

pox, once so virulent in Chosen, is now far less the scourge it was, thanks to the fuller enforcement of universal vaccination, while rigid control over the disposal of impurities and other insanitary matters was constantly exercised for the sake of the public health. Meantime, various sanitary regulations relating to physicians, dentists, foods and drinks, drugs, street and house cleaning, disinfection, etc., were drawn up and made effective as popular conditions called for them.

Although popular confidence in the central and provincial hospitals grew stronger as time went by, there still remained much room for their improvement, so the Government in 1919 drew up a plan for extension in its medical service and the hospitals and medical force have since been greatly augmented. At the end of 1929 hospitals numbered 123 including 4 Government and 30 Provincial hospitals, while licensed medical men numbered 1,645, including 779 Japanese, 836 Korean, and 30 foreign. In addition, there were 366 licensed dentists, 217 pharmacists, 1,146 midwives, and 977 nurses.

Up to 1920 no sanitary experts were stationed in the provinces for local investigation and prevention of epidemics, but in that year one expert and two assistants were appointed to each province, and at the same time thirty more medical men were appointed to attend to people in the more remote parts of the country. As for quarantine at seaports, though at first confined to Fusan, Jinsen, and Gensan, it was extended to smaller parts as they too were frequently threatened with invasion by pestilence, and quarantine officers are now stationed at Kunsan, Mokpo, Chinnampo, Seishin, and Shingishu, while the staff at each of the three premier ports has been strengthened.

Hygienic inspection is most indispensable in connection with the official control of food, drinks, and drugs, so from 1913 onward the provinces were gradually equipped with laboratories for chemical examination of these articles, and no province is now lacking in such. Important articles subject to official inspection during 1929 totalled 46,790 of which 9,683 were declared unwholesome or injurious. Chief among the condemnations were 2,087 samples of patent medicines and 5,224 of beverages. Formerly, no research

work in epidemics, in spite of their presence in the country the whole year round, was attempted in the provinces, but since the cholera invasion of 1920 a bacterial laboratory has been formed in every province. The preparation of various prophylactic vaccines, however, is conducted by the one in Keijo only, and by it distributed to various centres at a small charge or else free of cost.

Control of Opium

From of old opium smoking has been somewhat prevalent in Chosen, especially in the frontier regions, and many were the victims to it. It is true that in the year 1905 the Korean Government prohibited the importation, manufacture, and sale of opium and pipes, but it was found impossible to enforce the ban effectively. After the annexation, the authorities took every measure to secure a thorough-going control over opium, and the new criminal law for Chosen issued in 1912 even contained a special provision for it. Toward confirmed users of opium a rather moderate policy was adopted at first, so that their cure might be effected by degrees, and their number gradually grew less. In September, 1914, the Government gave instructions to the police and other officials concerned to enforce the absolute prohibition of opium smoking, and, taught by past experience, began to treat habitués in a semi-compulsory manner. This is proving highly effective, but it is exceedingly difficult to free the land of the evil entirely as much opium is still smuggled in from China, or prepared secretly in the frontier districts. During the World War, stimulated by the jump in the price of drugs, illicit poppy cultivators increased greatly in number, but on the restoration of peace a turn to the contrary soon became apparent.

Regarding control of poppy cultivation, each province framed its own rules, free cultivation of the plant being everywhere prohibited, but the rules being greatly diverse they fell short of securing the desired end. Therefore, in June, 1919, new uniform rules were enforced in the country, and poppy cultivation was absolutely forbidden except for supplying the needs of the medical profession, and

was limited to a certain area, while all the opium produced had to be handed over to the Government at a standard price, to be sold by it to authorized manufacturers of medicines. The result of poppy cultivation for the years succeeding the enforcement of the opium control law is as follows:

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1920
	<i>Choebu</i>	<i>Choebu</i>	<i>Choebu</i>	<i>Choebu</i>	<i>Choebu</i>	<i>Choebu</i>	<i>Choebu</i>
Area	752	418	370	281	243	334	94
	<i>Kan</i>	<i>Kan</i>	<i>Kan</i>	<i>Kan</i>	<i>Kan</i>	<i>Kan</i>	<i>Kan</i>
Production . . .	401	215	205	168	225	315	41

In 1920 new regulations for control of opium, alkaloids, and other narcotics, based on the principles of the Opium Treaty and of the League of Nations, were issued, by which both export and import of all narcotics were made subject to official permission, though in no instance was the quantity permitted movement to go beyond the limits of the legitimate demand, and in 1923 were revised to the end that possible evasion of the rules or crooked dealing in imported narcotics might be more effectively kept in check.

At first, morphine injection was in great favour among the people as a means of curing those addicted to the use of opium. Unfortunately, abuse of the cure eventually produced many cases of chronic morphinism, and no law existed for its control, so in 1912, when regulations for drugs and druggists were published, traffic in morphine was drastically restricted, and in the treatment of morphine victims the gradual reduction method was applied, thus diminishing their number very markedly. Cocaine injection, too, as it more or less found devotees in many quarters, is now being stringently controlled with beneficial results.

Epidemics and Endemics

It is interesting to know that, in spite of its contiguity to Chinese and Russian territory, the country has never been troubled by pest

invasion. Nevertheless, visitation by other epidemics, such as cholera, small-pox, typhoid fever, dysentery, etc., was very frequent and sometimes in a most virulent form. The people in general had little idea of sanitation and refused, in many cases, to be medically treated, being swayed by superstition. Great difficulty was consequently met with in working for prevention of epidemics, but the recent progress in Korean social psychology has brought with it a salutary change in this respect.

Cholera has long been familiar to the peninsula. It is said that in the year 1895 over 600,000 perished of the plague in the frontier districts, and again in 1902 about 10,000 fell victim to it in the city of Keijo alone, not to mention other places. The disease usually enters from abroad, especially from China, and greatly varies in activity. In 1919 and 1920 malignant cholera invaded the land, and notwithstanding the preventive measures taken by the authorities, raged furiously, the number of cases reported in 1919 being 17,000, of which 11,000 proved fatal, and 24,000 in 1920 with a death-roll of 13,000. A heavy toll, indeed. Yet compared with former days it can be said that the malady has considerably diminished in severity.

Small-pox formerly prevailed more or less throughout the year. This was mainly because of the time-honoured superstition among the people that this particular disease must be accepted as an act of God, so they did not attempt in any way to ward off its attack. In 1095 the Korean Government issued vaccination rules aiming at universal enforcement of it, but no good results were obtained, and numerous cases of the disease were reported every year. On the establishment of the present régime, therefore, great efforts were put forth to combat the disease, and police and sanitary officials were enlisted to disillusion the populace of their old superstition and to preach to them the saving virtue of vaccination. At the same time, large quantities of vaccine were distributed free, and for the vaccination of women female operators were especially engaged. As a consequence, after 1913, cases of small-pox fell to between 300 and 50 a year. In the spring of 1919 the disease again broke out, producing upwards of 2,000 cases. In 1920, malignant small-pox invaded the land from countries adjacent and vaccination was

at once resorted to as far as possible, but the disease ran a fatal course with more than 3,500 out of 11,500 cases. In 1921, cases still reached the large number of over 8,300, of which 2,500 were carried off.

Typhoid fever is of yearly occurrence in the country, and many cases of it are reported every year. As the disease requires a certain period to develop, there is always a suspicion that its virus may be spreading before it is discovered, and this makes prevention more difficult. Each time the malady prevails the authorities dispense free to all applicants the preventive injection so highly commended for its wonderful virtue, while all medical agencies are encouraged to make extensive use of it.

As regards other epidemics, in view of their yearly appearance, similar precautions are always and everywhere taken by the authorities in the form of periodical house-cleaning, strict control of food and drinks, early discovery and report of cases, general injection of preventive vaccines, bacterial examination of suspected cases, etc. The table below indicates the number of epidemic cases in 1928 and 1929:

Epidemics	1929		1928	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
Cholera	18	15	—	—
Dysentery	3,347	742	2,771	645
Typhoid fever	6,324	1,036	6,557	1,037
Small-pox	523	126	290	83
Eruptive typhus	1,164	128	1,769	195
Scarlet fever	1,606	346	1,322	306
Diphtheria	823	313	588	209
Para-typhus	359	32	409	32
Cerebro-spinal fever	152	91	12	5
Total	14,316	2,832	13,739	2,512

Of the so-called endemics the more prominent are distoma,

ankylostomiasis, and malaria, the most numerous cases being those of lung-distoma. Besides these, there are other contagious diseases present, such as tuberculosis, leprosy, itch, etc. For lepers a government leprosarium has been established on Shoroku-to, a small island off the southern coast of the peninsula, where a limited number of them are accommodated and segregated. Foreign missionary bodies have also extended their humanitarian activity to this direction, and mission leper asylums are found in three southern towns—Fusan, Taikyu, and Junten.

Leprosy

Leprosy is another form of endemic disease in Chosen, and many lepers are to be met with, though mostly in the south. Though no accurate statistics are available, the number of cases in advanced condition is reported to be approximately 7,000, to say nothing of incipient cases. These unfortunate mortals, wandering about the country spreading the invisible germs of their disease, present not only a most miserable sight but are a great menace to the public health. It was by foreign missionary bodies that the first leper homes, three in number, were established in the south. The Government in turn realised the need of making provision for lepers, and drew up a plan in 1916 for their segregation. Shoroku-to, a small island off South Zenra Rrovince, was selected as a suitable site, and the building of the new institution was started with special aid from the Imperial charity funds and completed in 1917.

The island is noted for its mild climate. The leprosarium is beautifully situated in the hills and occupies a vast space of ground divided into two parts, one for males, the other for females. At present more than six hundred patients are being cared for in the institution. In order to keep the inmates from loafing, the able are employed in such work as they show capacity for, and this gives them a good appetite and relief from ennui. For the medical treatment of lepers a new injection called ethyl-ester of chaulmoolgra oil has been made use of since the winter of 1921, and with such encouraging results that the disease is no longer regarded as in-

curable, thus bringing a ray of hope into the lives of these unfortunate beings.

Cattle Disease

Several forms of cattle disease exist in Chosen, some of them being introduced from adjacent Chinese territory and others originating in the peninsula itself, and the country suffers more or less from their visitation every year. Accordingly, in 1915 a preventive law was enacted, and in 1918 the serum laboratory established by the home Government was transferred to the Chosen Administration. At the same time a number of serum stations with veterinary surgeons in charge were set up in important points along the frontier.

Rinderpest, a prominent form of cattle disease, has its permanent cradle on the Chinese side of the Yalu and the Tumen, yet in the face of the ever-present possibility of invasion, especially during the long season of frost, nothing was ever positively done to prevent it until after the annexation. However, the preventive work since taken up has rendered its invasion less widespread than formerly. In 1927, the disease again crossed the frontier, and 86 cases of it were reported, but in 1929 there were only 5 cases. As preventive measures, enforcement of serum injection into animals in the affected district, isolation of the entire vicinity, close guard against cattle going in and out, and early discovery of fresh cases, if any, were vigorously carried on by police and people.

Quarantine of Cattle Export

It was in the year 1909 that the quarantine law for export cattle was first issued by the Korean Government and a quarantine station set up at Fusan. The system was in force until 1915 when a new law was introduced. This was revised in the year following to admit of the inclusion of two additional ports for direct export of cattle to Japan. From that time the number exported increased

so greatly that every month saw hundreds of cattle idly awaiting official examination, and many were shipped uninspected under pledge of submission to inspection at the port of arrival; so to provide the necessary accommodation quarantine stations were formed in 1925 in four other ports through which cattle might be regularly exported—Jinsen, Chinnampo, Gensan, and Joshin. The detention period for inspection of such cattle is now fixed at between 12 and 20 days at a charge of 2 *yen* per head.

Korean Cattle Exported to Japan from

	Jinsen	Pusan	Chinnampo	Gensan	Joshin	Total
1929	5,578	31,444	3,849	4,389	4,425	49,685
1928	6,085	41,707	5,008	4,789	1,493	59,082

Slaughter of Cattle

The Korean people are generally fond of flesh and invariably use it on all occasions of rejoicing or mourning; hence the extensive raising of cattle throughout the country. In 1929 the total number of slaughter-houses was 1,385 at which 260,000 cattle and 245,000 hogs were butchered, the former showing an eight per cent. decrease and the latter an increase by over 10 per cent. on the preceding year. The killing of cattle was formerly conducted in a most haphazard way, but has been systematized since the enforcement of the new regulations for its control in 1919. However, most abattoirs, except in the larger towns, still leave much to be done from the sanitary standpoint, so efforts are being made to secure their improvement.



Railway Station, Keijo



Chosen Hotel, Keijo

Koreans. The railways in Chosen, by bridging the Yalu which forms part of the boundary and making connexion thereby with the continental railways, became at once part of the international railway system, and this resulted in through traffic being established between Fusan and Mukden. The following table gives some idea of railway development in this land.

Fiscal Year	Length	Passengers	Freight	Receipts
	<i>Miles</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1929	1,709	23,225,000	6,062,000	41,820,000
1928	1,583	22,284,000	5,836,000	39,373,000
1927	1,456	20,058,000	5,569,000	36,382,000
1926	1,341	18,457,000	5,027,000	33,810,000
1925	1,309	18,241,000	4,297,000	30,708,000
1920	1,157	12,421,000	3,166,000	28,816,000
1911	674	2,024,000	888,000	4,095,000

The hotel business as an adjunct to the railway business is run chiefly for the accommodation of the foreign tourists. It was first started in 1912 at Fusan and Shingishu, the two principal terminals, by making use of the upper storeys of each station. In 1914 the Chosen Hotel was built on a grand scale in Keijo with two branches at Kongo-san for the convenience of mountain sight-seers, and in 1922 a similar hotel was opened in Heijo.

Of the lines now under construction the most important is the new line between Heijo and Gensan across the middle of the country, 133 miles in length. This was started in 1926 as a ten-year enterprise, and it is hoped it will prove another important link in the chain of traffic between North China and West Japan.

Private Railways

For the encouragement of private railway enterprises in Chosen,

regulations were enacted in 1912 making provision for their proper supervision and protection, and in 1914 further provision was made for granting special subsidies to important lines to meet any deficiency in profit below a certain percentage on the paid-up capital of those companies to be so favoured. In 1921 new regulations providing increased State aid for private undertakings were approved by the Diet and put into force for the furtherance of their development. Thus private railways in Chosen have made considerable progress, though their business condition is not yet prosperous enough to permit of them paying dividends from their earnings without drawing on the Government, and the total length open to business in 1929 reached 500 miles operated by 6 companies, while new lines under construction, actual or projected, embraced some 685 miles by 6 companies. During the year 1929 the number of passengers carried on private railways reached 2,788,000, the volume of freight 898,000 tons, and receipts 4,685,000 *yen*.

Navigation

In the year 1912 matters relating to routes, ships, seamen, beacons, etc., were all systematized and placed under the Communications Bureau of the present Government, and during 1914-15 not only were the marine regulations unified and adjusted but a marine court was created. Before the annexation there existed a few small shipping concerns under government protection, and they were induced to amalgamate into one big company, the result of which was that the Chosen Mail Steamship Company came into being in 1912 and was ordered to establish regular coasting services. There are now ten shipping companies in Korean waters.

In 1910, ships of all kinds entered in the shipping register numbered only 88 with a tonnage of 9,300, but the regulations of marine affairs under the present régime led to great progress being made in maritime traffic, and especially during the Great War did the shipping business in Chosen enjoy an extraordinary boom. At present the number of lines regularly operated

is 21 with 117 vessels aggregating 25,700 tons, their routes being (1) interport (2) Korea-Japan (3) Korea-China-Russia.

Year	Steamers		Sailing Boats	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1919	87	35,632	483	16,432
1925	147	44,520	627	21,075
1926	158	45,112	645	21,636
1927	162	46,695	646	21,583
1928	182	51,555	646	21,604
1929	185	47,161	694	23,083

In 1903 four lighthouses were built, and by the year 1906 the number had increased to 53, but as this merely represented one signal for every 160 nautical miles, and navigation around the archipelago on the south-western coast was particularly dangerous during the foggy season, further great increase has since been made. The total number of navigation aids now stands at 259, comprising 127 night, 106 day, and 22 fog signals, in the proportion of 1 night signal to every 73 nautical miles of the entire coast.

Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones

A Japanese postal service in the peninsula was begun with the establishment of a post-office at Fusan in 1876, when the port was opened to foreign trade, followed later by the opening of similar offices in other treaty ports with the increase of Japanese settlers. In 1896 the Korean Government introduced a modern postal system, modelling it on that of Japan, and in 1900 formally joined the Universal Postal Union, but owing to poor management and

consequent financial loss it was placed under Japanese control in July, 1905, and the Japanese postal system was made common to the two lands. Before 1905 there were 427 Korean and 89 Japanese offices as organs for communication, but to-day they number 827, including 127 telegraph and telephone offices.

The beginning of the telegraph service was in 1884 when a Japanese office was created in Fusan for communication with the homeland. Later on, similar offices were established in Keijo and a few other centres. The submarine cable between Fusan and Japan was originally the property of a foreign company, and its management was carried on with few exceptions under the Universal Telegraph Rules, but in 1910 Japan bought the cable from the company for the greater benefit of the public. Each year increase was made in the number of operating offices, and from only 44 in 1905 they rose to 764 in 1929.

In 1910 a wireless apparatus was installed on the Kosai-maru, an official inspecting steamer, and in the three lighthouses on the west coast, though the service has not yet been thrown open to the public, and in 1923 a wireless office was opened in Keijo to handle messages sent to and from ships sailing Korean waters and those of the general public. In 1925 a similar service was opened in Mokpo and on Saishu Island.

The first telephone service was undertaken in 1902 between Keijo and Jinsen, and subscribers numbered only 65. In 1903 an exchange service at Fusan was started, and the number of subscribers increased from 310 at the end of that year to over 1,000 at the time of the postal union with Japan (1905). At that time only 16 lines were in operation, but expansion was rapidly pursued, and a long-distance line between Keijo and Heijo was opened in 1907, and one between Keijo and Fusan in 1911. Also in 1921 direct connexion between Keijo and Mokpo, and Keijo and Gensan was effected, and the 828 lines in operation in 1911 were increased to the large number of 1,200 in 1929, inclusive of 206 long-distance ones. In November, 1926, a Radio Broadcasting office was established in Keijo and opened to business in February, 1927, subscribers numbering some 2,000 at first but now 10,000. In the following table certain details are given of the telephone service.

Year	Telephone Offices for Exchange & Messages	Telephone Offices for Messages	Telephone Subscribers	Calls during the Year
1905	5	1	1,065	8,489,530
1910	32	185	6,448	21,260,613
1920	49	480	13,142	59,974,020
1925 ⁸	104	506	26,265	114,510,002
1926	113	509	27,586	136,334,941
1927	125	539	29,042	150,039,013
1928	130	513	30,274	161,790,098
1929	132	529	31,488	175,613,290

Business in money orders and savings was first undertaken in Chosen by the Japanese post-office at Fusan in 1880, and the offices handling such business numbered only 30 at the time of the postal union with Japan, so Japan, on taking over control of all postal affairs, increased these offices to 70, and since 1906 has caused post-offices in places containing no inland revenue office to receive and pay out money on behalf of the Government, a departure quite unknown in other countries. In 1910 the system of "*surikae chokin*" or postal savings transfer account was started in Keijo to facilitate the settling of commercial transactions, and subsequently business relating to the receipt of local and national revenues, the flotation, sale, and repayment of public loans, etc., was even taken up by the post offices for convenience sake. There are now 720 offices handling money orders and savings.

On account of the lack of any organ for monetary circulation in Chosen, except the Fusan branch of the Dai Icki Ginko (a Japanese bank), the Japanese post-office at Fusan was authorized to start business in ordinary money orders in 1880, and later on, those at other open ports followed suit. In 1900 the system of telegraphic transfer was introduced, and in 1903 it was made possible to telegraph money in large amounts for the greater con-

venience of business people. The total amount of money received and paid out during 1929 reached over 213,000,000 *yen*, or 23 times that for 1905 and 4 times that for 1910.

Business in foreign money orders was also taken up in 1880, though at first only with Hongkong. In 1881, exchange was opened with England, and in 1885 an agreement for exchange was conducted with France. This led to the gradual opening of exchange with other countries, and in 1908 the post-offices at Keijo and seven other centres were specified as exchange offices under the international postal agreement. The amount of money dealt with in this way shows a decided upward tendency since the opening of exchange with China in 1923, and in 1924 passed the 1,000,000 *yen* mark, and though 1929 saw a slight fall it still showed a tenfold gain over 1908.

Since the system of postal savings was first started at Fusan in 1880, the number of offices taking up this important branch of business has gradually increased, and at the time of the postal union with Japan they numbered about 100. As there was no proper organ for saving in Chosen and the people in general had lost all idea of it owing to the heavy taxation and bitter extortion, the number of Korean depositors in 1908 was only some 4,200, their savings amounting to no more than 37,000 *yen*, but with the constant encouragement given to thrift and economy, the amount of their deposits has gradually increased, as may be seen from the following table.

Year	Total Amount		Average Amount per Person	
	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
1910	3,016,420	190,045	28.98	5.44
1919	12,427,897	2,498,003	43.26	2.23
1925	18,527,307	3,005,867	37.62	2.46
1926	19,238,230	3,230,715	38.07	2.43
1927	23,007,613	3,720,612	42.29	2.63
1928	26,499,186	4,306,341	45.33	2.99
1929	31,349,222	4,987,195	52.61	3.33

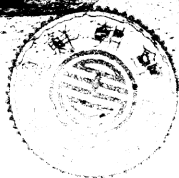
Electric and Gas Undertakings

The first electric enterprise in Chosen was the building of a tramway in Keijo by a joint-stock company organized by an American citizen in 1899, and in 1901 it started the supply of light in addition. Similar works were started in Fusan in 1902 and in Jinsen in 1906, after which little progress was made, for at the time of union with Japan they still numbered but three, with an aggregate capital of 3,000,000 *yen* and a capacity of 1,300 kilowatts. Since that year, however, steady growth has been witnessed in meeting the general increase in demand for electricity, and these undertakings in 1929 numbered 891 in operation with a total capital of 203,000,000 *yen* and a capacity of 397,000 kilowatts. Besides, there were 17 official undertakings for government use and 88 private ones.

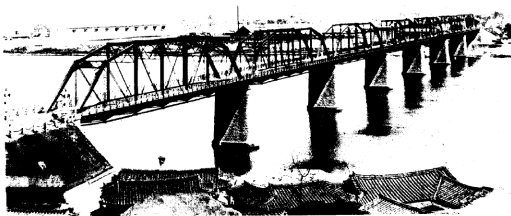
In 1911 the Government began to make a country-wide investigation of the water-power that might be utilized for generating electricity, and completed it with respect to eleven of the larger rivers in 1914, but as the feasibility of hydro-electric enterprises can be determined only after making long and close inquiry, a more detailed investigation was started in 1922, and the result so far obtained is that 116 of the 133 sites of promise, with a combined capacity of 1,557,000 k. w. are ascertained to be of easy and profitable management. Now there are 8 water-power plants in Chosen, with two already in actual operation.

There are two gas-producing undertakings in Chosen, one at Keijo and the other at Fusan. The former started work in 1909 and the latter in 1915, and the year 1929 saw their capital standing at 2,478,000 *yen* and their productive capacity at 235,200,000 cubic feet a year.

Control of gas was formerly exercised by the police authorities, but in view of the fact that the business is done as a side line by electric companies it was transferred in 1919 to the Communications Bureau so that both might be under the same supervision.



First-class Country Road



Iron Bridge over the Kan

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Roads

In old Korea with all its civilization good roads were entirely lacking, and what roads it possessed were usually left in a state of utter disrepair. Even the "grand highway" from Keijo to the Chinese border was barely grand enough to admit of a cart being driven along it, so what the rest were like can easily be imagined. It is true the Korean Government used to allot certain sums of money to the various districts for purposes of road repair, but much of this, it is said, went into the pockets of the local magistrates, and practically nothing was done to the roads. On the country being brought under Japanese management, great efforts were consequently put forth to improve this backward condition, and it was planned to construct a regular network of roads of three classes, of which the first and second classes were to be looked after by the Government itself, and the third by the provinces, while in urban districts all classes were to be under municipal control.

When repairs were undertaken in former times, *corvée* or compulsory service was always called into play, and this usage was continued even into the new régime by conscripting those persons unable to pay their assessment. In addition, the landed gentry *were often induced to surrender land for roads free of cost*. But this is now changed, for in 1919 it was prescribed that in the making of roads at national expense *covée* should be dispensed with, and the land needed purchased at a fair price, though in the case of roads at provincial cost the old practice was still retained in force in consideration of its special connexion with local interests.

In the construction of roads the Government ruled that first class roads were to be 24 feet or more in width, second class 18, and third class 12. Execution of the first programme took seven years and saw its completion in 1917 at a cost of 10,000,000 *yen*,

It comprised 34 highways measuring 1,700 miles, and the building of an iron bridge over the Kan-ko. For the second programme the construction of 26 highways, some 1,200 miles in length, was projected at an estimate of 7,500,000 *yen* spread over six years, from 1917 to 1922. Owing to the rise in price of material and labour, the original estimates were doubled, and further augmented by the inclusion of an additional sum of 12,000,000 *yen* for frontier roads and bridges, the period of construction being extended by another six years. In 1926 enlargement of the scheme with an additional appropriation of 5,600,000 *yen* was made, and the period for completion was extended to 1932.

According to the latest returns the length of roads already constructed is over 9,810 km. of first and second class roads and about 7,940 km. of third class roads, or 77 and 69 per cent. of the length determined for the projected network. Automobile services in the country have rapidly increased in recent years, and nearly every local centre is now connected with one or other of the principal towns.

Street Improvement

In view of the growing need for traffic facilities in urban areas street improvement or reconstruction has been extensively undertaken under the present régime, beginning with Keijo, where it was conducted at national expense to set an example to other towns, and the 13 streets selected for improvement were reconstructed at a cost of 3,000,000 *yen* from 1911 to 1918. The most important of these were made 12 to 19 *ken* in width and provided with pavements, and where traffic is heaviest the road surface is tar-macadamized or asphalted, thus adding to the modern aspect of the city. The second programme, spread over 6 years from 1919, took in 12 streets, of which 9 were completed by 1929 at a cost of 2,910,000 *yen*.

To forward the sound development of Korean towns, the Government has incorporated in the budget since 1921 a special item for investigation regarding town-planning, and started work on it in

Keijo, Heijo, Taikyū, and Fusan. There are now 13 towns marked out for such work, including the chief seaports and provincial centres. The expenditure on these is defrayed out of the local revenues with some assistance from the Treasury, and work in each is well under way.

A complete sewerage system, as an indispensable aid to street sanitation, is still lacking in most places, so efforts are being made for its establishment side by side with street improvement in the large towns, which are the first to feel such necessity. On such work nine towns have already gone to considerable expense, the largest among them being Keijo, Heijo and Kunsan. Part of the cost of construction is provided by the national treasury and part by public bodies.

Harbour Improvement

Harbour improvement was first undertaken in 11 important ports during the protectorate. While work was still going on, annexation took place, in consequence of which all these works were taken over by the present Government and vigorously pursued on a far bigger scale.

Fusan was the first port selected for development up to a maximum capacity of 700,000 tons a year, and this was completed in 1918 at the cost of 3,800,000 *yen*. Direct connexion was then made between the trunk railway line and the Shimonoseki-Fusan ferry service. However, trade through the port showing every sign of great increase, enlargement of the jetties, construction of a break-water, and dredging of the harbour to provide a more spacious anchorage were started at the estimated cost of 9,000,000 *yen* to be completed in 1928.

The work at Jinsen was undertaken to provide the port with a lockgate dock, to accommodate with ease three boats of the 4,000 ton class along one side of it. A dock of this kind was sorely needed because of the great tidal range reaching 30 feet. Construction of it was started in 1911 at the estimated cost of some 7,000,000 *yen*. and completed in 1923.

The work at Chinnampo were begun as a four-year undertaking

in 1911, and finished as planned in 1914 at a cost of over 830,000 *yen*. But the maximum difference of 24 feet between ebb and flow being still a source of trouble in unloading, the overcoming of this difficulty is still claiming the attention of the authorities.

The works at Gensan were started as a seven year enterprise from 1915 at an estimate of 2,640,000 *yen* and finished in 1922, but the need for extension of the land equipments called for the expenditure of an additional 850,000 *yen* and the work saw completion in 1927.

The larger harbour being thus improved, the next to claim attention was Seishin, as destined to play an important part in the development of North Chosen, and work there was started in 1922 as an eight-year enterprise at an estimated cost of 2,500,000 *yen*. As for other harbours of importance such as Kunsan, Mokpo, Yuki, etc., work on them is still in progress.

River Improvement

The large rivers in Chosen, such as the Daido-ko, Kan-ko, Kin-ko, Rakuto-ko, etc., are of great value to traffic though they have not yet been utilized to their fullest extent. On the other hand, their inundation, an almost yearly event, results in more or less damage being done to the lands traversed by them, mainly because little has ever been done to keep them within proper bounds, and also because the precious forests at one time bordering them have been cut down regardless of resultant evils. Under the present régime, serious attention is being paid to river conservation, and survey of eleven large rivers has been completed resulting in an eleven-year programme, taking in six of them at an estimate of 48,000,000 *yen*, being started in 1925.

Waterworks

Owing to the nature of the soil Korean water is generally very hard, and even the well-water is found in many cases not good

enough for drinking purposes. Moreover, it not seldom happens that the natural supply of water runs short, especially in the large towns, thus menacing the health of the people. To meet this danger the authorities are encouraging the construction of modern waterworks wherever possible.

The only cities possessed of waterworks in pre-annexation days were Keijo, Heijo, Fusan, and Mokpo, but now no town of importance lacks such provision, and the number of towns so provided has risen to 32. In the establishment and operation of them both Government and local public bodies took part, but in March, 1922, the Government transferred the waterworks run by it to their respective towns, though in the case of new construction financial help is still given by it in proportion to the need, ranging from 30 to 50 per cent. of the actual cost.

Public Buildings

At first most of the public offices in the country were housed in the old native buildings, so the Government annually spent two to three million *yen* in constructing new buildings, but after the year 1920 the budget estimates for buildings were more than doubled owing to expansion in the various public undertakings, including the erection of new Government-General offices, the Chosen Shrine, Keijo University etc.

The new edifice for the Government-General is situated in the grounds of Keifuku or North Palace, Keijo, and is a five-storey one of ferro-concrete in modern Renaissance style, covering a floor area of 1,115 *tsubo*. The work was started in 1916 as a ten-year enterprise at an estimate of three million *yen*, but the subsequent rise in the price of material and wages more than doubled the cost as originally estimated. In January, 1926, the Government entered its new home.

The Chosen Shrine as the centre for national ceremonies, stands on Nansan or South Hill, Keijo, commanding a fine view of the country around. The work was begun with a ceremonial purification of the site in May, 1920, at an estimated expenditure of

1,500,000 *yen*, and was completed as arranged in October, 1925.

The establishment of Keijo Imperial University as the coping-stone of all educational institutions in the country has been in steady progress since 1924 as a four-year enterprise at an estimated cost of 1,668,000 *yen*. It is situated in the north-east of the city and the buildings include library, main hall, and class-rooms for the several departments.

The new building for law courts in Keijo including the Local Court, Court of Appeal, and Supreme Court, was started in 1926 as a three-year enterprise at an estimate of 600,000 *yen*, and the work is already completed.

POLICE

Outline

The police system in Chosen was more or less established on a modern basis after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, when the Korean Government engaged a Japanese adviser to institute reform in it. Proving still inadequate to safeguard life and property, it was arranged to make use of the Japanese gendarmerie stationed in the country for the protection of telegraphs and railways, and in 1907 they were additionally charged with the duties of both "high and ordinary police."

In this way the police and gendarmerie were made to work together as guardians of the peace, but they often failed to show a united front in action because of difference in organization, a serious handicap to efficient co-operation, and the need for closer unity was very keenly felt, as the country was constantly a victim to depredations by ruffians and bandits. Accordingly, in June, 1910, shortly before the annexation, they were combined into one force, and placed under the direction of a single authority. A police headquarters was next established in Keijo with the commander-in-chief of the gendarmerie at its head, and a subordinate office in each province with the local gendarme captain in charge of it. According to local requirements, gendarmes and police were separately distributed. Railway centres and peaceful towns had a police station in them with a police sergeant or inspector at its head, while outlying districts were policed by gendarme detachments. By this division of duty it was hoped to ensure the maintenance of order and security with the minimum of trouble, and the system remained unchanged after the annexation, as it seemed unwise, nay, impossible to alter it in view of the existing situation.

During the ten years that followed, however, the change in social conditions was so great that the popular cry for a civilian government became ever more insistent, and the Government, too,

saw the necessity of remodelling the system on the one in force in the homeland. In consequence, in August, 1919, a police bureau was organized in the Government-General as a central organ, thus replacing the former headquarters, and to it was entrusted the entire administration of police and sanitary affairs. At the same time, power over local police was transferred to the provincial governors, a police department was formed in each provincial office with a civil servant at its head, and a police station in every important town and district with a staff of police officers, pure and simple.

The number of gendarmes discharging police duties under the old system was about 8,000, and the replacing of these by civilians, Japanese and Korean, raised the police force to 16,835, including 2,000 new men. This force was distributed among 247 police stations with 121 police boxes in urban districts, and 1,438 police offices in rural districts.

As time went on, their duties grew increasingly heavy, and since nearly half the country was still unprovided with police, extension work was undertaken, and the year 1919 saw 250 urban police stations with 160 police boxes, and 2,300 rural police offices in existence, with a force of over 20,000 officers and men. Late in 1924, however, following the general retrenchment policy, reduction was made by about 2,000 men, and the present force stands at 1,250 officers and 17,500 men of whom 7,500 are Koreans.

Meanwhile, for the greater improvement of the police force, the police training institute in Keijo was enlarged in scope and brought under the direct management of the Government. Recruits for the service are admitted under examination and go through nine to twelve months' training in this school. The major subjects taught include morals, law, police administration, criminology, hygiene, gymnastics, etc.

Police Control

Formerly, the exercise of police control varied as between Koreans and Japanese, each having its own law to follow, but after the

establishment of the present régime it was arranged to bring both under single control and so conduce to the better maintenance of public peace. Some of the more important police regulations revised or enacted in consequence of this were: For the control of dangerous objects, new regulations for fire-arms, gunpowder, and other explosives were issued in 1912, and for steam-engines and motors in 1915. Regarding business control, new regulations for second-hand stores, pawnshops, bath-houses, hotels, restaurants, scribes, *geisha*, and licensed brothels and prostitutes were enacted between 1912 and 1916. For the control of traffic, regulations for roads and all kinds of vehicles were enacted from 1913 to 1917, but those for bicycles and automobiles were revised in 1921, and it was then prescribed that pedestrians must "keep to the left" to minimize the risk of street accidents. In addition, provisions were made for building, hunting, speculation, raising of contributions, etc.

The first regulations relating to fire-brigades were issued in June, 1915, providing for their formation and operation, but in September, 1917, these were revised so as to be more suited to local conditions. At present there are 950 fire-brigades throughout the country, including 11 Japanese, 300 Korean, and 640 Japanese-Korean, staffed with 5,700 men, and all expenses are borne by the respective towns.

Maintenance of Order

In the days when the police system still remained undeveloped, trouble was incessant in the country owing to the presence of numerous bandits and vagrants. After 1894, the year in which the famous Tonghak rebellion broke out, whole provinces were thrown into great disorder by these predatory bands, while, on the other hand, the frequency of change in the central government was such as to preclude any idea of security. To make the matter worse, a grave incident happened in July, 1907, when the new agreement concluded between Korea and Japan brought in its train the disbandment of the Korean army. Deeming this a gross reflection upon their loyalty, one of the regiments in Keijo broke out into

open mutiny, and this gave rise to riots in many places. In fact, rioters were rampant everywhere, and, giving themselves out as patriots, abandoned themselves to plunder and murder. Local rowdies and ruffians taking advantage of the prevailing disorder also behaved in a most lawless manner.

As the situation looked very critical, the Japanese troops and gendarmerie were set in motion under a special mandate from the Korean Emperor to co-operate with the Korean police for the suppression of these refractory elements. By the end of 1909 nearly all the trouble-makers had been suppressed, though in remote mountain districts some still made their appearance. After the annexation a reign of tranquillity set in, though there were not a few who still harboured ill-feeling against the Japanese rule, but they were far too feeble to rise in revolt, and the one thing left them was to flee abroad, and from a safe distance preach insurrection to their fellow-countrymen.

During the European War some Koreans, believing in German superiority, recklessly gave out that the time had arrived for the regaining of national rights, and more especially so after the second Russian revolution in 1918, which facilitated the eastern march of German influence and caused foreign powers, including Japan, to dispatch forces to Siberia to check its progress. At this juncture, Korean malcontents abroad started a movement for the union of all their countrymen, and for making known to the world their will for national independence by concerted action within and without. No doubt they were led to such idea by the enunciation of the Wilsonian doctrine of self-determination for small nations, the full meaning of which they were apparently unable to grasp. Be that as it may, in January, 1919, they dispatched propagandists in secret to the interior of their homeland, and also to the city of Tokyo, to rouse to action kindered spirits, whom they found largely among students, and these latter quickly became the backbone of the movement.

Meanwhile, members of the Tendo-kyo, the largest of the native religious sects, perceiving this ferment in popular sentiment, became possessed with the same ambition and soon joined hands with persons of like mind among Buddhists and Christians, and the movement

culminated in the uprising on March 1 following.

The so-called independence agitation prevailed over the entire land for a time, but it was completely stamped out in about two months. During the time many Korean Christians were punished more or less severely in connexion with the disturbance, and voices were raised against the Government that it was persecuting Christian converts, but the truth is they were dealt with not because of their faith, but because of their participation in the rising. As a matter of fact, scarcely any members of denominations other than Presbyterian and Methodist were arrested or imprisoned, simply because they stood aloof from politics and took no part whatever in the agitation.

Since that year disaffected Koreans have been able to do nothing of any consequence, as the strengthening of the police force and the popular awakening to the utter futility of the movement have done much to nip intrigues in the bud, and also made collective demonstrations practically impossible. Only in the frontier regions have lawless Koreans living across the Yalu succeeded at times in crossing the border and wantonly committed murder, arson, and pillage in the districts invaded by them, but the tightened defence of the frontier has since rendered such inroads more hazardous and consequently less frequent, much to the relief of the inhabitants of the frontier provinces.

Protection of Koreans Abroad

The exact number of Koreans abroad is not known, but the latest investigation puts it at more than a million, the majority of whom reside in Manchuria and Siberia, and are generally engaged in farming. Nearly all these Koreans have left their homes with no other ambition than to earn an easier living, and more than anywhere else have they been attracted to Chientao and Maritime Province, for these regions, with their vast tracts of fertile, vergin soil, and their close contiguity to their own native land, offered to their eyes a veritable land of promise. Naturally enough they have been migrating thither in a constant stream for many years, and at present number nearly 400,000 in Chientao alone, where agriculture

may be said to be almost exclusively in their hands. At all times they have outnumbered the Chinese there, so much so that the question once arose whether Chientao belongs to China or Chosen.

Among the Korean residents in Manchuria, Siberia, China, Hawaii, and the United States are found not a few who fled the country because of political discontent or despair at the time of annexation, and these cajoled or extorted money from their honest, hard-working nationals under the plausible pretext of raising funds for the nationalist movement. But neither their deception nor coercion appears to have influence any longer with the Koreans in general, who are now wide enough awake to realize the utter futility of such a movement.

For the protection of Koreans living beyond the frontier, particularly in neighbouring Chinese territory, a special item was incorporated in the annual budget in 1920, and the Government, in co-operation with the Japanese consulates in Manchuria, is doing its best for their welfare by founding schools, hospitals, and monetary facilities, and even by providing for the relief of poor Koreans in times of natural calamity. These and other measures are producing a beneficial effect on the minds of those Korean residents, and they are learning to appreciate the protection thus afforded by the Japanese authorities, with the result that the atmosphere in the borderland is very quiet despite the existence of communists and lawless elements who at intervals display activity against their peace and order.

JUSTICE

Introductory

The judicial system in Chosen obtained a good start during the protectorate régime, though the initial step toward reform was taken by the Korean Government in the year 1906 by engaging a Japanese legal adviser for its Department of Justice, and later on one for each of the principal courts. But in those days the Korean executive and legislative were badly confused, for within each provincial office stood a court, in which justice was generally administered by local magistrates possessed of little or no knowledge of jurisprudence, and the only independent courts were Keijo Saiban-sho, or court of first hearing, and the Heiri-in, or court of last resort. Bribery was openly practised, authority abused, and the entire system was in indescribable disorder. It seemed, indeed, impossible to secure the reality of any reform by indirect assistance, so Prince Ito, first Resident-General, under the new agreement in 1907 caused judicial affairs in Korea to be entirely separated from those of the executive. Then it was that, after the example of Japan, law courts were constituted on the three-trial system, and to the important posts in them professional Japanese were appointed.

However, in order to ensure security of life and property in Chosen, further consolidation of the system thus initiated was called for, but the Korean Government, being financially powerless to do anything in the matter itself, the entire judicature of the country was at last entrusted to the care of Japan in 1909. As the outcome of annexation in the year following, extraterritoriality enjoyed by foreign residents came to an end, and all the people in the land were alike brought under Japanese jurisdiction.

Under the system of "three instances," there are three kinds of law courts with a procurator's office attached to each. Local courts deal with the first hearing of both civil and criminal cases.

A court of appeal deals with appeals against a judgment pronounced by a local court, while the Supreme Court passes final judgment on appeals against a decision by a court of appeal, and also performs those functions vested exclusively in the highest tribunal. In a local court the hearing is held by a single judge as a rule, but when it is a question of a civil suit involving 1,000 *yen* upward, or a case of personal process or some other specific case, three judges sit. A court of appeal is presided over by three judges and the Supreme Court by five, and so form collegiate courts. Simultaneously with the adoption of this system, rules for lawyers, notaries public, and bailiffs were published.

The competency of Korean judges and procurators was formerly limited to the handling of cases, civil or criminal, in which Koreans only were involved. But such limitation being thought no longer necessary, revision of the regulations for courts of justice was again made in March, 1920, with the object of doing away with all objectionable discrimination between Korean and Japanese functions on the bench.

At first, judges had no security of tenure, but in 1911 some revision was made in the regulations for law courts by which judges serving the Government-General were secured their positions for life unless they forfeited the privilege by being condemned to imprisonment or by laying themselves open to disciplinary punishment. Nevertheless, as a special provision was still retained making it possible for the Governor-General to order them suspension of duty whenever deemed necessary, the regulations were further modified in 1921 so that judges might enjoy the feeling of absolute stability in their independent capacity.

At the same time an age limit for the bench, modelled on the one in Japan, was introduced, by which the retiring age for the President of the Supreme Court was fixed at 63 and for judges in general at 60, though, on a resolution by a general council of the Supreme Court, the period of service may be prolonged by up to five years more in the case of men of very exceptional merit. Eligibility for the bar in Chosen, as defined by law, has been granted to those licensed to practise law in Japan, and those who have previously served on the Korean bench or bar. But in

December, 1921, an examination system for Chosen was specially instituted for candidates, either Korean or Japanese, for the Korean bar. The examination is held once a year and successful candidates since 1922 now number 57.

The system of mediating between disputing parties in minor civil matters, without, if possible, going to law was started in 1910, and shows a good record each year. During 1929 the total number of cases receiving good offices at the hands of the local police reached about 2,000.

Law courts in 1927 comprised 1 Supreme Court, 3 Courts of Appeal, and 11 Local Courts with 46 branches and 170 sub-branches, with a personnel of 190 judges, 87 procurators, 4 chief clerks, 4 interpreters, and 700 clerks and student-interpreters.

Interterritorial Laws

Owing to the dissimilarity in usages and conditions in Japan proper, Chosen, Formosa, and Kwantung Province, each of these component parts of the Japanese Empire was left free to make special laws within its own jurisdiction. The consequence was that certain laws enacted in and applicable to one part did not pass in the others, while no legal connexion existed between them for matters of common interest. For instance, a company established according to the law of any one Japanese territory other than Chosen was not legally recognized in Chosen, and consequently was not permitted to amalgamate with one or more founded in Chosen, nor to transfer its main office to Chosen. Moreover, a criminal offence committed in a Japanese territory other than Chosen, even though the offender was known to be in the country, simply because there were no provisions by which action might be taken. In order to remove all such handicaps, interterritorial laws were enacted in 1918, and all were put into force that year, except the provision relating to transfer of one's domicile.

Concerning the transfer of one's domicile, the individual parts of the Empire had so far reserved enforcement of it, owing to the incomplete connexion of census registration between them. In

Chosen, however, the ground having been fully prepared, the transfer law in question was made public in June, 1922. By virtue of this new law Koreans and Japanese intermarrying are legally entitled to be enrolled on the one or the other's family register.

Abolition of Flogging

Flogging was long a common form of punishment with the Koreans, and when properly administered was suited to their mental condition as a penalty for minor offences. Indeed, in a majority of cases it had a more effective value than the infliction of a short imprisonment or the imposition of a fine. Hence, when the provisions of the criminal law were adjusted and unified in 1912, this method of punishment was still retained for Korean criminals, though its application was limited to the physically fit, aged men, women, and children being expressly excluded.

In the meantime, it was fully recognized that such system, however effective it might be in its way, was not justifiable in the light of modern penology, while the social awakening of the people made it even more inadmissible. So flogging was finally deleted from the list of penalties in March, 1920.

Registration System

After the annexation, a registration law for immovables based on the one in force in Japan was enacted to confirm by registration any acquisition, loss, or change of real estate. The system was first adopted in 1914 in the 29 centres furnished with cadastre books as the result of the country-wide survey being carried on. With the completion of the cadastres in other districts its application was extended, and in 1918 it covered the entire land, thus completely superseding the former certification system, and all the business connected with it came into the hands of local courts and their branches.

With regard to perpetual leases in the foreign settlements, it was

arranged at the time of annexation that the existing system should be allowed to continue for a time, and each consular office was to conduct registration as before for its nationals in accordance with the law of the country represented. But with the revision effected in the local administration in 1914 this arrangement came to an end, and all business regarding foreign perpetual leases was transferred to the competent law court.

Revision of Civil Law and Census Registration Law

The civil law for Chosen was promulgated in March, 1912. Though in principle it was based substantively and adjectively on the one for Japan, much of native usage was contained in those provisions relating specially to legal capacity, relationship, and inheritance. It was found, however, after the lapse of ten years that the advanced social condition was calling for revision of it, and this was done in 1922, making the Japanese civil law applicable to Koreans in matters of nubile age, judicial divorce, bastardy, family council, acceptance of succession, and separation of property, and it was also provided that personal acts mentioned in the law, such as creation of a collateral family, revival of an extinct family, marriage, adoption, and divorce by mutual consent, should become valid when duly reported to the proper authorities.

The census registration law was originally enacted by the Korean Government, but the text being worded too simply and lacking in details of procedure, the administration of it was always attended with much trouble, and it, too, needed revision. So after a long and careful study, new regulations for census registration were promulgated in 1922, by which not only were marriages between Japanese and Koreans made legally valid, but duplication or non-entry of domicile in the census register, a by-product of unrecognized inter-marriage, was in the main precluded and the status of children born to them was made clear.

Public Deposit System

Deposits of money and negotiable instruments made by way of

meeting obligations, giving security, etc., were taken charge of chiefly by authorized banks or by warehousing companies or other agents especially appointed by the Chosen Administration. However, the financial law of Japan as recently revised wrought an important change in the management of Treasury affairs by adopting in 1921 the system of putting the national receipts on deposit with the Central Bank, instead of holding them in the Treasury itself as hitherto. This necessarily caused revision in the Public Deposit Law to provide for establishment of Public Deposit Offices for the conduct of all the foregoing business. Following suit, similar independent organs were established in Chosen in 1922, and they now number 11, each being located in the seat of a Local Court.

Judicial Service

During the year 1911 the number of civil cases received at law courts was about 26,000, but in 1929 they numbered as many as 55,000 odd. Classifying them under typical "first instance" cases records show that: (1) Cases of personal process numbering 190 in 1911 rose to 1,450 in 1929. Such increase was mainly due to legal permission being given to petition for divorce by wives, a thing wholly denied them in former days; (2) cases about landed property numbering 4,430 in 1911 increased to 9,300. This comparatively small increase was surely due to the establishment of titles as the result of land investigation, and also to the confirmation of rights secured by registration; (3) cases involving buildings, only 526 in 1911, soared to 1560. This may be taken as a reflex of the housing problem which has become very prominent of late; (4) cases about pecuniary matters numbering some 2,000 in 1911 swelled to 35,300. For this the recent adverse economic condition is largely responsible; (5) cases concerning tenancy, formerly unheard of but now coming to the fore along with the change in the social ideas of the people, reached 617 in 1929.

The number of criminal cases officially taken up reached 7,000 in 1911. Since then a yearly increase has been witnessed, and in 1929 a total of over 44,000 was recorded. The principal cause of this tendency lies in the ever-growing complexity of the social

organization, inevitably leading to an increase in crime in general, while the greater efficiency of the police in effecting arrests must be a contributing factor. Another reason by no means without weight is that injured persons, formerly suffering in silence through fear of consequences, no longer hesitate to appeal to justice against wrongs done to them.

Grave crimes, such as murder, robbery, etc., were formerly quite numerous in the country, but it is evident that they have on the whole tended toward diminution year by year, thanks to the better maintenance of order and security, while the decrease in cases of seizure and abduction may be ascribed to the gradual disappearance of such old abuses as the carrying-off of young widows. Intellectual crimes, on the other hand, such as fraud, forgery, perjury, etc., have yearly increased, and the tendency is for greater skill to be shown in committing them. As for political offences it may be noted that they have considerably decreased since 1919, though at times some Koreans are arrested holding communistic views. Important criminal cases tried and decided in the first instance are as under:

Year	Felling Forest Trees by Stealth	Gambling, Lottery	Discizin	Larceny	Fraud, Blackmail	Forgery, Perjury	Injury	Robbery	Murder	Adultery
1929	2,531	1,954	708	5,519	1,566	326	3,517	570	77	51
1928	942	2,056	636	4,576	1,575	269	3,333	414	65	53
1925	838	2,820	542	3,904	1,279	203	1,889	595	200	90
1921	822	3,215	1,460	4,928	2,439	512	2,984	1,148	306	190
1911	81	1,542	339	3,981	1,358	263	430	1,132	263	601

Prisons

Most of the prisons under the old régime were attached to police stations, and not only was their accommodation of the worst description but the prisoners suffered gross maltreatment. Indeed, a prison in those days was literally hell, no human interest ever being

taken in the condition, physical, or spiritual, of its inmates. Early in the protectorate period, therefore, the matter of prison reform claimed consideration, and new prisons were established in the chief centres. In 1909, the Japanese Government took over by agreement all the judicial functions of the country and ran the prisons on a modern system, and after the annexation, a new prison law was enacted in 1912.

The prisons taken over, 16 in number, were all in old Korean style with but few exceptions, and great difficulty was experienced in their management; so improvements were steadily introduced in their building and equipment to cope with the annual increase in prisoners, and the end of 1919 saw 10 prisons and 13 branches in existence. At present there are 26 prisons, including 10 branches, with 1,750 jailers and warders. Meanwhile, following the example of the homeland, juvenile prisons were established in Kaijo and Kinsen, and in the treatment of female prisoners, comparatively small in number, arrangement were made for their proper accommodation.

For the training of jailers a school was established in 1918, in which accepted applicants are instructed in their new duties, and picked men already in service are occasionally sent to Japan to attend a higher technical course.

In 1909, when the Korean prisons were transferred to Japanese control, the prisoners numbered approximately 5,300. Increasing each year, they rose to some 16,000 in 1922, consequent on the wide-spread disturbance of 1919 and the abolition of flogging in 1920, but in 1929 they decreased to about 14,700.

Prior to 1909, prison labour was so little practised that convicts set to work averaged less than 30 per cent. of their number. For the sake of keeping discipline and health, efforts have since been made to find work for all convicts, and at the end of 1919 over 90 per cent. were found work to do. Further, to turn to more account the skill and labour of convicts the prisons are now provided with workshops of every kind, and no prisoner is suffered to be idle. The principal trades worked by them are brick-making, paper-making, shoe-making, weaving, tailoring, cabinetwork, stonework, etc. This has not alone added greatly to the physical well-being of prisoners but made possible the provision of better bed-

ding, clothing, and food. Each prison has a good staff of medical experts, and this, coupled with sanitary improvements, has almost succeeded in banishing such common diseases as prison-fever and scorbutus, and in greatly lessening the death-rate.

For the mental reform of prisoners, care is taken to give them religious teaching, schooling, and recreation. As chaplains Buddhist priests are generally engaged to serve them, while Christian prisoners are allowed to read the Bible and pastors are at times admitted to give them devotional talks, This proving conducive to the promotion of good behaviour on the part of prisoners, the number of those released on ticket-of-leave has yearly increased.

Prisoners under the age of 18 are made to attend the prison school, where they are taught morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, etc., so that they may lead an honest life after their discharge.

For the protection of ex-prisoners 27 associations are established in towns in which prisons are situated, and their work is encouraged substantially by the Government. The prisoners aided by these protective organs numbered 8,100 in 1929.

Since the annexation general pardon has been granted to prisoners several times by Imperial grace. The first came at the time of annexation, the second on the demise of Emperor Meiji in 1922, the third on the death of the Empress Dowager Shoken in 1914, the fourth on the great occasion of the Coronation in 1915, the fifth after the marriage of the Korean Prince Yi, Jr. to the Japanese Princess Nashimoto-miya, which took place in April, 1920, the sixth in January, 1924, to commemorate the marriage of the Japanese Crown Prince, and the seventh, the latest one, on the death of Emperor Taisho in February, 1927.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Introductory

Under the old regime there existed, in addition to various local offices, a number of other distinct organs, including those for Japanese, Chinese, and foreign residents, and their relations were so mixed that with the advent of the new régime readjustment of them was an imperative need, but sudden radical changes were avoided as far as possible, and even the question of foreign settlements was held over as it required delicate negotiation with the powers interested, so a beginning was made by closing Japanese residencies and revenue offices, and forming a department in each of the 13 provinces to take charge of financial affairs.

Although the administrative boundaries of urban and rural districts were left as before, there was wide discrepancy in their area, population, and resources, and it followed that some towns and villages bore much too disproportionate a burden of taxation. To rectify this, proper readjustment of them became necessary. Accordingly, the area of each county was reduced or extended to about 40 square *ri* with an average population of 10,000, and that of each town or village to 4 square *ri* with an average of 800 families, while each municipality was reduced to its natural limits by taking from it adjacent villages. This alteration left the number of cities as before at 12, but reduced counties from 317 to 220, and towns and villages from 4,322 to 2,493. In addition, two island districts were formed with a governor for each. Below are given the local administrative divisions as at present constituted:—

Province	Area	Percentage of Total Area	Divisions			Seat of Provincial Government
			Municipalities	Districts	Towns & Villages	
Keiki.	830,83	5.8	2	20	249	Keijo
North Chusei	480,93	3.4	—	10	110	Seishu

(Continued)

Province	Area	Percentage of Total Area	Divisions			Seat of Provincial Government
			Municipalities	Districts	Towns & Villages	
South Chusei	525.59	3.7	—	14	175	Koshu
North Zenra	553.13	3.9	1	14	188	Zenshu
South Zenra	900.41	6.3	1	22	268	Kwoshu
North Keisho	1,231.16	8.6	1	23	272	Taikyu
South Keisho	797.78	5.6	2	19	253	Fusan
Kokai	1,084.82	7.6	—	17	221	Kaishu
South Heian	867.70	6.7	2	14	165	Heijo
North Heian	1,844.24	12.8	1	19	193	Shingishu
Kogen	1,703.79	11.9	—	21	177	Shunson
South Kankyo.	2,073.36	14.5	1	16	141	Kanko
North Kankyo.	1,319.19	9.2	1	11	81	Ranan
Total	14,311.99		12	220	2,493	

A provincial governor, while being subordinate to the Governor-General administers the affairs of his province, supervises all public bodies, and is authorized to issue local ordinances. At first he had no power over the local police, for this stood entirely separate from all other executive organs and was controlled solely by a police captain. But in August, 1919, when the gendarme system came to an end, the local police was transferred to the hands of provincial chief magistrates, and in each province a police department was formed, composed of police, sanitary, and quarantine officers. During the initial stages of the new administration a policy of centralization was necessarily adhered to, but the adoption of a policy of decentralization necessitated by the progress made in social matters has led to the powers of a provincial governor being greatly widened.

As for the abolition of the foreign settlements, it was found possible in March, 1914, to accomplish it by agreement with the nations concerned. In the following month, on the new municipal system coming into force, jurisdiction of the foreign settlements was incorporated into that of their respective cities, while management of Japanese public education in those cities was handed over to the

school associations organized within each municipality. In this way the question of adjustment and unification of the local administrative system was brought to a successful conclusion.

In consequence of the above revision all business regarding the registration of perpetual leases, hitherto conducted by the consular representatives of the Powers interested, was turned over to the law courts. A perpetual lease being a particular right of property, the provision of ownership was correspondingly applied, and foreign lease-holders of land in perpetuity were given the option of converting their lease into actual ownership, while those preferring to make no alteration in their titles were required to pay taxes as a rule on a par with actual landowners.

Formation of Local Councils

In July, 1920, further important revision was made in the local system, and advisory bodies were established throughout the country. Of course these organs were meant as the first step toward realization of local self-government, since the condition of Chosen did not justify immediate enforcement of a complete system of local autonomy, while the people themselves needed a course of training to fit them for self-government.

The local administrative system in force in Chosen had, as its lower organs, *Fu* (municipal) and *Myen* (town and village) magistracies with prefects and headmen appointed by the Government, while Koreans and Japanese each maintained a separate organ for the conduct of educational affairs. There were also irrigation associations, and these and the school associations were the only organs possessed of anything approaching a self-governing aspect. Although all the larger towns had their own advisory bodies, they were formed of comparatively few members, all of whom were officially appointed, so they did not represent the will of the people in its full sense, on the other hand, each province, city, and district had its body of councillors, but since its members were appointed and their posts were merely honorary they scarcely served as spokesmen for the populace.

In revising the organization of these local bodies, therefore, it

was arranged that their membership should be more elective than appointive and be increased in number, and at the same time all rural communities should be provided with similar institutions for discussion of financial and other important matters. Since, however, the elective system was quite new to the Koreans in general, and, if enforced without discrimination, might bring about trouble amongst a people full of party feeling, it was decided members should be elected by popular vote only in the cities and in certain designated towns, and be appointed in all other places by the district magistrates, who in making such appointment were bound to respect the opinion of the principal inhabitants in their localities.

The revised system came into effect in October, 1920, and the first election of members of councils of municipalities and designated towns was held in the following month. The term of representation in these councils being three years, the second election was held in November, 1923, the third in November, 1926 and the fourth in November, 1929, and each time great improvement was seen in the manner of both canvassing and voting. The following list gives the result of the fourth election in 12 cities and 43 designated towns:

		Voters	Votes Cast	Members Elected	Percentage
Cities . .	{ Japanese . . .	15,026	12,827	152	85
	{ Korean	9,793	7,675	82	78
Towns . .	{ Japanese . . .	7,781	6,950	239	89
	{ Korean	9,836	8,082	241	82

The fourth election and appointment of members of provincial councils took place in March, 1930, and proved more successful than either of the previous elections. Below is shown the present composition of these provincial councils:

	Members Appointed	Members Elected	Total
Japanese	71	23	94
Korean	48	219	267

The revenues of the provinces are manily obtained by making additional levies on the land and urban land taxes, and by imposing

house and household, market, abattoir, fishing, shipping and vehicle taxes, supplemented by subsidies from the Treasury and receipts derived from government undertakings. The revenue thus obtained meets the outlays for public works, industries, education, sanitation, etc., of a local nature. Besides, there is a certain amount of interest accruing from the Imperial donation funds which goes to charitable works. The incidence and management of local expenditure are much the same as those in the homeland, save for the two items of local police and district office expenses, and these from financial considerations are borne by the Treasury.

The aggregate account for the provinces in the year 1910 amounted to a little more than 1,300,000 *yen*, but rising year by year through the general increase in receipts, it figured at over 7,500,000 *yen* in 1919, showing increase by nearly six times, and still more markedly has this been the case since 1920 by reason of the increase in taxation and the greater subsidy from the Treasury, as well as by extension in various local enterprises, thus swelling the budget for 1930 to 32,560,000 *yen*, or five and twenty times as large as that for 1910.

Description	1930	1929	1926	1919
Revenue	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Additional Levy on Land Tax	9,415,222	9,388,664	4,550,588	1,021,172
Household & House Tax	5,173,819	5,154,419	4,929,503	1,593,991
Market Tax	55,661	53,875	585,729	412,329
Abattoir & Slaughtering Tax	658,728	702,047	763,719	383,048
Fishing Tax	217,198	310,676	185,266	—
Shipping Tax	1,299	1,543	1,425	—
Vehicle Tax	908,624	854,531	692,732	—
Tax on Real Estate Purchase	1,288,340	1,269,616	—	—
Receipts from Imperial Donation Funds	965,759	964,575	948,972	910,158
State Subsidy	7,353,692	7,838,095	5,914,802	1,805,616
Balance Transferred	1,339,476	1,666,254	1,500,363	343,611
Other Sources	5,182,635	5,376,664	4,246,035	1,076,988
Total	32,566,453	32,474,759	24,319,297	7,547,813

Description	1930	1929	1926	1919
Expenditure	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Civil Engineering	5,690,822	6,480,077	4,790,835	1,846,244
Industrial Encouragement	7,037,429	7,106,563	5,810,596	1,581,784
Affording Means of Livelihood . .	1,350,539	1,378,079	144,927	62,580
Education	12,243,878	12,378,158	7,226,494	2,113,713
Sanitation & Hospitals.	2,746,748	2,739,958	2,396,892	77,964
Relief & Charity	165,313	165,695	131,891	107,033
Provincial Councils	73,404	71,586	74,586	—
Social Works	346,778	331,146	281,405	—
Transferred to Imperial Donation Funds	37,822	27,503	37,988	71,378
Official Expenses	1,018,927	1,007,753	684,340	—
Loan Redemption	232,216	265,563	263,744	—
Miscellaneous	1,123,299	1,037,100	1,021,878	643,983
Reserves	488,276	456,158	443,782	143,181
Total	32,560,453	32,474,759	24,319,297	7,547,813

Undertakings with Imperial Fund

The Imperial donation of 30,000,000 *yen* was a special grant made to Chosen in 1910, and of this amount 17,398,000 *yen* was allotted to cities and districts for creation of a fund for charitable works. The funds are held in permanent trust by the provincial governors, and the interest derived from them is devoted to providing work for the poor and unemployed, subsidizing public schools for Koreans, and to giving relief to sufferers in time of calamity. It being of late observed that the rapid change in social conditions is disadvantageously affecting the living of the lower classes, various social works have been started since the year 1920, and the establishment of public markets, bath-houses, lodging-houses, agencies for labourers, free medical treatment of the needy sick, and the care of orphans, etc., are being extensively carried on.

Undertakings with the Imperial grant are under the control of provincial governors, and in many cases coincide with similar works

at provincial expense, so their specific accounts, kept separate up to then, were incorporated in the provincial budgets in 1917 for the sake of greater convenience in management.

Municipalities

Most of the present cities have grown out of the open ports, and in them several communities, Korean, Japanese, and foreign, formerly existed side by side, each pursuing its own system of control, so that many obstacles were experienced in conducting civic administration. In April, 1914, therefore, new organic regulations for urban districts were enforced, and all residents alike were brought under the same organization.

Cities were then created legal bodies, and their respective jurisdictional districts were made to coincide with those established as State executive divisions. The prefects, who are appointed by the State, represent *ex officio* the inhabitants, and conduct all municipal business with the aid of municipal councils as advisory organs.

The expenditure by cities was in principle to be defrayed with the income derived from rents, fees, and public properties, but these sources were quickly found anything but adequate and the chief source of revenue now lies in municipal taxes in the form of a sur-tax on the State taxes on urban land, income, and Exchanges, and local taxes on buildings, ships, and vehicles, aided by other special taxes, of which the major is the business tax. The chief items of expenditure are waterworks, sewerage, street improvement, market, etc. The table below gives the aggregate accounts of 12 cities for recent years, revenue and expenditure being understood to be equal:

1930	1929	1928	1927	1924	1919
Yen 12,038,772	Yen 16,250,236	Yen 11,647,870	Yen 10,916,018	Yen 8,465,462	Yen 2,388,121

The average amount of the burden on each municipal household

was 6.69 *yen* for the year 1919, and in 1929 was 9.45 *yen*. In each city the Korean population is two to four times as large as the Japanese, yet taking into account their economic condition, their share of the burden is generally in inverse ratio to that of the Japanese. Particulars are given in the following table:

Description	Year	Japanese	Korean	Foreign
Municipal Population	1929	245,198	677,235	17,483
	1928	234,957	622,932	17,263
	1925	214,198	535,590	13,925
Municipal Taxes	1929	1,347,201 ^{<i>Yen</i>}	609,954 ^{<i>Yen</i>}	72,754 ^{<i>Yen</i>}
	1928	1,353,457	589,328	68,417
	1925	1,397,522	494,301	74,335
Average per Household	1929	22.05 ^{<i>Yen</i>}	4.09 ^{<i>Yen</i>}	15.53 ^{<i>Yen</i>}
	1928	23.10	4.24	15.20
	1925	25.99	4.19	18.80
Percentage of Burden	1929	66	30	3.6
	1928	67	29	3.7
	1925	71	25	3.8

The more important works so far undertaken by cities are water-works, sewerage, isolation hospitals, social works, street improvement, scavenging, abattoirs, cemeteries, crematories, markets, parks, town halls, public libraries, firebrigades, etc.

Towns and Villages

Soon after the annexation regulations for rural areas were published in order to systematize the management of them, and in 1913 the number of towns and villages was reduced by one-half to give effect to the executive readjustment, and in 1917 a new system was introduced, by which recognition was given them for the first time as public bodies, and this marked an epoch in the history of local administration,

According to the new system, towns or villages are the lowest

of the executive divisions, and are local bodies conducting all public business within their jurisdiction. The expenditure by them is met by the income from levies, fees, and rents, but certain designated towns may float loans for their larger enterprises. To each is attached 4 to 8 honorary advisers as a consulting body.

After the government re-organization in 1919 it was considered advisable to make revision in the existing system, and this was done in July, 1920. The most important point was the creation of new councils as consulting bodies in all rural districts, membership of which was made nominative or elective according to the standing of the town or village.

At present the number of towns and villages is 2,493 including 43 designated towns. Their total expenditure figured in 1919 at some 6,093,000 *yen* and increased in 1929 to 21,735,000 *yen*, due to the growing expansion of works with which they are charged. Works common to a majority of them are roads, bridges, embankments, afforestation, agricultural and sericultural improvement, cemeteries, crematories, abattoirs, isolation hospitals, water supply, drainage, disinfection, firebrigades, defence against floods, etc.

Towns and villages are mentioned together, because in Korean both go under the name "Myen" which stands for either a town or village according to population. A designated town is a Myen specially nominated by the Government on account of its comparative commercial or industrial importance, and of containing a minimum of 1,500 families, of which one-half at least are concentrated in one point. The cardinal differences between designated and ordinary Myen are: Membership of the Myen council is elective in the case of the former but appointive in the case of the latter. The one is authorized to raise loans when necessary for carrying out new enterprises but the other is denied such privilege. In a designated Myen householders are required to pay a household tax averaging 4 *yen* while in the ordinary Myen less than half the amount is the rule.

Management of Public Schools for Koreans

Korean school expenditure, so-called, exists in cities and districts.

for the sole management of Korean common educational affairs. In 1920 new regulations were issued authorizing the levying of school rates, collection of rents, raising of public loans, etc., and also providing for the creation of school councils as advisory organs, the members to be either elected or appointed.

In 1918, public schools for Korean children numbered 466 throughout the country, and the expenditure on them amounted to 1,835,000 *yen*, of which about ten per cent. fell upon the native population, the average burden on each household being as low as six *sen*. However, in view of the ever-growing need of common education among the people, provision was made for establishment of as many more schools as possible, and this naturally entailed large increase in expenditure and consequent increase in the school tax and government financial aid.

Description	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1922	1918
Schools	1,500 <small>1,000 Yen</small>	1,423 <small>1,000 Yen</small>	1,395 <small>1,000 Yen</small>	1,225 <small>1,000 Yen</small>	1,187 <small>1,000 Yen</small>	947 <small>1,000 Yen</small>	466 <small>1,000 Yen</small>
Expenditure . . .	14,833,695	14,458,455	14,428	14,039	13,314	13,309	1,835
School Tax . . .	3,269,390 <small>Yen</small>	3,107,298 <small>Yen</small>	3,052 <small>Yen</small>	6,970 <small>Yen</small>	6,921 <small>Yen</small>	6,511 <small>Yen</small>	195 <small>Yen</small>
Average Burden per Household .	0.98	0.97	0.87	2.00	2.09	2.03	0.06

School Associations

School Associations exist solely for the conduct of all affairs affecting Japanese public education in Chosen. The first regulations for them was made in 1914. According to the revised regulations, a school association is organized by the Japanese residents earning their own living, and has a council composed of 6 to 18 elected members for discussion of school finance. In cities it is controlled by the prefect as a rule, but in other places by a representative appointed by the provincial governor, and with few exceptions the post is an honorary one.

School associations maintain elementary schools in general, though in cities they also maintain higher schools. Under their management at the end of May, 1929, were 462 primary schools, 24 girls'



Rafts on the Upper Yalu



Railway Bridge spanning the Yalu

to keep pace with the times, so in conformity with the progress in modern agricultural ideas new regulations were framed and put into force in 1917.

These associations are recognized as juridical persons with irrigation, draining, and flood prevention as their object, and membership is confined to the owners of the land or other properties in the district served by any one association. Each of them has a president and secretaries in addition to a council whose function it is to consider financial and other matters, and is authorized to levy rates from its members for its maintenance, as well as to raise public loans for new enterprises, and, in case of need, can co-operate with others by forming unions. In 1919, with a view to the promotion of their work, regulations were issued providing for the subsidizing of these associations.

Irrigation systems are now being undertaken in all the provinces, and associations engaging in the work in greater number and on a larger scale are found mostly in the south, especially in North Zenra which claims the largest of them. In 1929, associations in existence numbered 114, of which four were formed prior to 1910, while the vast majority of the remainder date from 1920 onward.

APPENDIX

Treaty of Annexation, Signed on August 22nd, 1910, and Promulgated on the 29th of August.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view the special and close relations between Their respective countries, desiring to promote the common weal of the two nations and to assure permanent peace in the Extreme East, and being convinced that these objects can be best attained by the annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of such annexation, and have for that purpose appointed as Their Plenipotentiaries that is to say :—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Masataka Terauchi, His Resident-General ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, Yi Wan Yong, His Minister President of State ;

Who, upon mutual conference and deliberation, have agreed to the following Articles ;

Article I. His Majesty the Emperor of Korea makes complete and permanent cession to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

Article II. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan accepts the cession mentioned in the preceding Article, and consents to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

Article III. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will accord to Their Majesties the Emperor and ex-Emperor and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Korea and their Consorts and Heirs such titles, dignity, and honour as are appropriate to Their respective ranks, and sufficient annual grants will be made for the maintenance of such titles, dignity, and honour.

Article IV. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will also accord appropriate honour and treatment to the members of the Imperial House of Korea and their heirs other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, and the funds necessary for the maintenance of such honour and treatment will be granted.

Article V. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will confer peerages and monetary grants upon those Koreans who, on account of meritorious services, are regarded as deserving such special recognition.

Article VI. In consequence of the aforesaid annexation, the Government of Japan assumes the entire government and administration of Korea

and undertake to afford full protection for the persons and property of Koreans obeying the laws there in force, and to promote the welfare of all such Koreans.

Article VII. The Government of Japan will, so far as circumstances permit, employ in the public service of Japan in Korea those Koreans who accept the new régime loyally and in good faith and who are duly qualified for such service.

Article VIII. This treaty, having been approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Viscount Masataka Terauchi,
Resident-General.

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 43rd year of Meiji.

Yi Wan Yong,
Minister President of State.

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 4th year of Nung-hui.

Imperial Rescript on Annexation

We, attaching the highest importance to the maintenance of permanent peace in the Orient and the consolidation of lasting security to Our Empire and finding in Korea constant and fruitful sources of complication, caused Our Government to conclude in 1905 an agreement with the Korean Government by which Korea was placed under the protection of Japan in the hope that all disturbing elements might thereby be removed and peace assured for ever.

For the four years and over which have since elapsed, Our Government have exerted themselves with unwearied attention to promote reforms in the administration of Korea, and their efforts have, in a degree, been attended with success. But, at the same time, the existing régime of Government in that country has shown itself hardly effective to preserve peace and stability, and, in addition, a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole Peninsula. In order to maintain public order and security and to advance the happiness and well-being of the people, it has become manifest that fundamental changes in the present system of government are inevitable.

We, in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view this condition of affairs and being equally persuaded of the necessity

of annexing the whole of Korea to the Empire of Japan in response to the actual requirements of the situation, have now arrived at an arrangement for such permanent annexation.

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea and the members of His Imperial House will, notwithstanding the annexation, be accorded due and appropriate treatment. All Koreans, being under Our direct sway, will enjoy growing prosperity and welfare, and with assured repose and security will come a marked expansion in industry and trade. We confidently believe that the new order of things now inaugurated will serve as a fresh guarantee of enduring peace in the Orient.

We order the establishment of the office of Governor-General of Korea. The Governor-General will, under Our direction, exercise the command of the army and navy, and a general control over all administrative functions in Korea. We call upon all Our officials and authorities to fulfill their respective duties in appreciation of Our will, and to conduct the various branches of administration in consonance with the requirements of the occasion, to the end that Our subjects may long enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquility.

[HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SIGN-MANUAL]

[PRIVY SEAL]

The 29th day of the 8th month of
the 43rd year of Meiji.

The Late Korean Emperor's Rescript on Cession of Sovereignty

(Promulgated on August 29, 1910)

Notwithstanding Our unworthiness We succeeded to a great and arduous task, and from Our accession to the Throne down to the present time We have used Our utmost efforts to follow the modern principles of administration. In view, however, of the long-standing weakness and deep-rooted evils, We are convinced that it would be beyond Our power to effect reforms within a measurable length of time. Day and night We have been deeply concerned about it, and have been at a loss to find the means how to rectify the lamentable state of things. Should it be left as it goes on, allowing the situation to assume more serious phase, We fear that We will finally find it impossible to adjust it in any way. Under these circumstances We feel constrained to believe it wise to entrust Our great task to abler hands than Ours, so that efficient measures may be carried out and satisfactory results obtained therefrom. Having taken the matter into Our

serious consideration and firmly believing that this is an opportune time for immediate decision, We have ceded all the rights of sovereignty over Korea to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in whom We have placed implicit confidence and with whom We have shared joy and sorrow from long time since, in order to consolidate the peace of the Extreme East and ensure the welfare of Our people.

You, all the people, are expected not to give yourselves up to commotion, appreciating the present national situation as well as the trend of the times, but to enjoy the happiness and blessings by pursuing your occupations in peace and obeying the enlightened new administration of the Empire of Japan. We have decided to take this step by no means disregarding your interest but in Our eagerness to relieve you of this deplorable situation. We command you, therefore, to take due cognizance of Our wishes.

Imperial Rescript Concerning the Reorganization of the Government-General of Chosen

(Promulgated on August 19, 1919)

We have made it Our aim to promote the security and welfare of Our territory of Korea, and to extend to the native population of that territory as Our beloved subjects a fair and impartial treatment in all respects, to the end that they may without distinction of persons lead their lives in peace and contentment. We are persuaded that the state of development at which the general situation has now arrived calls for certain reforms in the administrative organization of the Government-General of Korea, and We issue Our Imperial command that such reforms be put into operation. The measures thus taken are solely designed to facilitate the working of administration and to secure good and enlightened government in pursuance of Our settled policy, and fulfilment of the altered requirements of the country. Especially in view of the termination of the war in Europe and of the rapid changes in the conditions of the world do We consider it highly desirable that every effort should be made for the advancement of the national resources and the well-being of the people. We call upon all public functionaries concerned to exercise their best endeavours in obedience to Our wishes in order that the people, diligent and happy in attending to their respective vocations, may enjoy the blessing of peace and contribute to the growing prosperity of the country.

Governor-General's Instruction to High Officials Concerning Administrative Reforms

(Issued on Sept. 3, 1919)

The main policy of the administration of Chosen is clearly embodied in the Imperial rescript issued on the occasion of the annexation of Chosen in 1910. The progress made by Chosen since she was brought under Japanese rule, in education, industry, communications, sanitation, and other directions, has been remarkable, thanks to the efforts of those who have been responsible for the administration of the country. It cannot be denied, however, that during the ten years that have elapsed since the annexation of Chosen the general affairs in the peninsula have undergone such change that the Government has thought it advisable to frame and promulgate a new organization of the Government-General of Chosen.

The purport of the revised official organization is to enlarge the application of the principle of justice and equity, which is the keynote of the Imperial rescript recently issued. The official organization has been altered in such a way that either a civil or military man be appointed at the head of the administration in Chosen. The gendarmerie system has been abolished and replaced by the ordinary police system. Further, an improvement has been introduced in the matter of the eligibility for appointment of Koreans as officials. The whole aim and object of the revised organization is, in short, to give more happiness and satisfaction than is the case at present by bringing their treatment socially and politically on the same footing as the Japanese.

I am not well conversant with all the phases of affairs in Chosen and will have to depend on your guidance and suggestions in carrying out the object of the Imperial rescript. At the same time, I would like to call your attention to the following points in regard to the administration of Chosen.

All officials of the Government-General should do their best to discharge their duties in a conscientious and impartial manner, so that the public may be induced to rely on them. All official routine should be simplified and made easier, avoiding red-tape as far as possible. The rights of the people should be respected, and the freedom of press and speech should not be interfered with unless it is distinctly calculated to be inimical to the preservation of peace. Special attention should be paid to the improvement in education, industry, communications, police, sanitation, and social works, as well as in general administrative and judicial matters, so that the welfare of the Koreans may be advanced with the ultimate object of the establishment of local autonomous government.

What is required of the officials who are charged with the administration of Chosen is that they should acquaint themselves with the general trend of ideas among the Koreans and adopt a method of administration which will be in keeping with the requirements of the times. In other words, efforts should be made so that the political foundations may be placed on a firm, secure basis. The Koreans and Japanese must be treated alike as members of the same family. If the officials in Chosen try to live up to the ideals set forth in the Imperial rescript, there is no doubt that the Koreans will be induced to recognise the benefit of Japanese rule.

Governor-General's Proclamation to the People of Chosen

(Issued on September 10, 1919)

On my assumption of duty as Governor-General, the organization of the Government-General was revised. Accordingly, I desire to address a few words to the people at large.

That the administrative policy of Chosen should be based on the great principle of placing the Japanese and Korean people on an equal footing and should aim at promoting their interests and happiness, as well as at securing the permanent peace of the Far East, was determined upon at the very beginning. Those successively charged with the administration of this peninsula duly appreciated its meaning and strove to improve and develop its people and resources. The people, too, diligently engaged in their business. It is now recognized at home and abroad that the present development of Chosen came as the result of their joint efforts. It goes without saying, however, that all administrative institutions must be planned and executed in conformity with the standard of popular living and the progress of the times, so that appropriate measures may be carried out and popular desires prevented from taking a wrong course. The times have progressed so much and civilization too that it is difficult to draw a comparison between this and former days. Since the great European War was brought to an end, moreover, the condition of the world and human psychology have undergone a marked change. In deference to this hard fact His Majesty's Government, through a revision in the Organic Regulations, enlarged the sphere of appointment for the Government-General, reformed the police system, and made such provision for simplification and prompt transaction of State business and the diffusion of enlightened administration as to bring them in perfect accord with the forward movement of this age. On assuming my present duty by Imperial order I determined in my own mind to pursue faithfully the State policy and vindicate the spirit of

annexation. I am determined to superintend officials under my control and encourage them to put forth greater efforts to act in a fairer and juster way, and promote the facilities of the people and the unhindered attainment of the people's desires by dispensing with all formality. Full consideration will be given to the appointment and treatment of Koreans so as to secure the right men for the right places, and what in Korean institutions and old customs is worthy of adoption will be adopted as a means of government. I also hope to introduce reform in the different branches of administrative activity, and enforce local self-government at the proper opportunity, and thereby ensure stability for the people and enhance their general well-being. It is most desirable that the government and governed throw open their hearts and minds to each other and combine their efforts to advance civilization in Chosen, solidify its foundation of enlightened government, and thus answer His Majesty's benevolent solicitude. If anybody is found guilty of unwarrantably refractory language or action, of misleading the popular mind, and of impeding the maintenance of public peace, he will be met with relentless justice. May it be that the people at large will place reliance on all this.

Governor-General's Statement on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Present Regime in Chosen

(Issued on Oct. 1, 1925)

To-day we celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the new régime in Chosen and our minds are naturally filled with memories of the past. Fifteen years ago the present régime was established immediately following the annexation. The annexation itself was a great epoch-making event in modern history and was brought about with the high aim of insuring for the millions in this peninsula the enjoyment of peace and enhancement of their welfare, while perpetuating the peace in the Orient and safeguarding the security of the Empire. Since Japan and Chosen are adjacent to each other across a narrow strip of water and possess vital interests closely interwoven, together with homogeneity of race and culture, it is but natural as well as logical for them to be united into one body politic for their mutual benefit. Chosen was for long pre-occupied with internal strife, besides labouring under constant pressure from neighbouring powers, and so eventually became exhausted, and even to-day she finds herself lagging behind other countries in civilization. To lift up Chosen from this deplorable state of national existence it was of first importance to develop her economic

resources and help her overwrought masses so that they might keep pace with the progress of the world, and there was no better means to do this than to make one family of Japan and Chosen and establish here in this land a complete and liberal government. Annexation, therefore, was really an inevitable yet natural consequence. Since the new régime was instituted we have exerted ourselves to the utmost in the interests of Chosen by undertaking various enterprises commensurate with the cultural requirements of the times, with the result that these new subjects of the Empire have begun to appreciate how good the change has been for them. I was appointed to Chosen in August, 1919, when re-organization of the government machinery was effected, and, in obedience to the Imperial wishes expressed at the time, laid down a platform, the main points of which consisted in maintenance of law and order, deference to popular will, security of living, promotion of culture, etc. I have since devoted my whole energy toward realization of this policy and have been fortunate enough to see the peninsula begin another chapter of improvement in all important lines of human activity—education, sanitation, industry, traffic, and finance. As a matter of fact, if we compare these days with those previous to annexation what a change do we not see? Administration of Chosen, nevertheless, is a long continuing task, and the progress so far experienced is nothing more than a beginning, though it means a good beginning. Completion of the great work requires more time and labour, and we are bound by duty to redouble our efforts for attainment of our great goal. I sincerely hope that government and people will continue to co-operate in overcoming every difficulty in the way and will finally place this country on a par with the most civilized countries of the world, so that its eighteen million inhabitants may for ever enjoy the full bliss of an enlightened rule. This is the hope I desire all in the country may share with me on this felicitous commemoration day.

